Vol. II
5th April, 1955 (Tuesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

(Vol. II contains Nos. 21—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 5th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था

*१६००. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री २० नवम्बर, १६५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दार्जिलिंग की हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था को सरकार अब तक कितना अनुदान दे चुकी है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (डा० काटजू) : १,००,००० रुपया पूंजी-खर्च और ५,००० रुपया आवर्त्तक-खर्च के लिये ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस बीच में पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने इस इन्स्टिट्यूट पर अपना कितना रुपया लगाया है ?

डा० काटजू : यह मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक इस इन्स्टिट्यूट से कितने लोगों ने ट्रेनिंग पाई है और उस ट्रेनिंग के पाने के बाद उनका क्या उपयोग किया जा रहा है ?

डा० काटजू : आप मुझ पर जरा रहम फरमायें । इन्स्टिट्यूट तो अभी चालू हुआ है इसलिये मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम कि कितने लोग उस में ट्रेनिंग पा चुके हैं और उन का

क्या उपयोग होगा । आप को थोड़े अर्से के लिये सब्र करना चाहिये ।

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

*1901. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many students from Sikkim were awarded scholarships during 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): Three.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: What are the different schemes under which the scholarships are given?

Dr. M. M. Das: The general cultural scholarship scheme and the Colombo Plan.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the value of each scholarship and the subjects which these scholars have taken up?

Dr. M. M. Das: The value of the scholarship under the general cultural scholarship scheme is Rs. 200 per month, besides tuition, examination and capitation fees. The value of the scholarships under the technical co-operation scheme is Rs. 180 per month in all places other than Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay where it is Rs. 200 per month.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the names of the institutions where these students are trained?

Dr. M. M Das: One student is studying in the Central Hindu College, Benaras; he is studying political science M.A. The second student is studying Civil Engineering in the College of Engineering, Muzaffarpur. The third one is studying for the M.B.,B.S. examination in the Calcutta Medical College.

भारत में विदेशी नागरिक

*१६०२. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन विदेशी नागरिकों को भी जो भारत सरकार के अधीन पूर्ण समय के लिए वेतनभोक्ता हैं संविधान के प्रति निष्ठावान रहने की शपथ लेनी होगी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस शपथ के शब्द क्या होंगे और किन व्यक्तियों के समक्ष उन्हें यह शपथ लेनी होगी ; और

(ग) यह नियम कब से लागू होगा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). विदेशी नागरिकों को संविधान के प्रति निष्ठावान रहने की शपथ के विषय में आदेश की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी हुई है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९७] । यह शपथ, विभाग के अध्यक्ष या उसके द्वारा अधिकार दिए गये अधिकारी के समक्ष लेनी होती है । आशा है कर्मचारियों ने शीघ्र ही इन आदेशों के जारी होने के बाद या उनकी प्रथम नियुक्ति पर यह शपथ लेली है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : आपने जो बयान सदन पटल पर रक्खा है उस में यह लिखा है :

"...it is likely that foreign nationals, if any, employed under the Government of India in the various Ministries may have susceptibilities to being required to take an oath of allegiance..."

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ससेप्टिबिलिटीज से सरकार का क्या अर्थ है ?

Shri Datar: That susceptibility was there, but now we have amended the form of the oath, and we have stated that subject to their being the citizens of other countries they have to take the oath of allegiance to India and to the Constitution.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : अब चूंकि यह प्रश्न तय हो गया है कि जो फारेन नेशनल्स यहां की सरकार की नौकरियों में होंगे उन को शपथ लेनी पड़ेगी, जिस का फार्म भी दिया गया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह काम कब से शुरू होगा ?

श्री दातार : १९४७ से शुरू हो गया है ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने विभिन्न देशवासियों से राय ली थी, यदि हां, तो किसी की भिन्न राय भी थी ?

श्री दातार : इस की जरूरत नहीं थी ।

Exhibition of Hindi Books and Charts

*1903. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to organise an exhibition of Hindi Books and Charts in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to organise such exhibitions every year in future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total expenditure involved in organising the exhibition has yet to be worked out. So far, only a sum of Rs. 1,010/- has been sanctioned to meet the initial expenses.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether Government are keeping a very authentic record of the books as well as the charts which are published in the country in Hindi?

Dr. M. M. Das: Uptill now, so far as this exhibition is concerned, we are trying to collect these materials.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether this exhibition will have some special features?

Dr. M. M. Das: The special features will be these. Among the exhibits there will be two classes of Hindi books, (i) publications for propagation

and expansion of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas, and (ii) literature which will show the progress that Hindi language has made from 1900 to date.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार यह भी विचार कर रही है कि इस प्रकार की प्रदर्शनी दिल्ली में होने के बाद उस को रेल द्वारा अन्य प्रान्तों को भी भेजा जाय ?

Dr. M. M. Das: No, this question is not under consideration now.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रदर्शनी जो होने जा रही है उस में क्या वह पुस्तकें भी होंगी जो दूसरी भाषाओं से अनूदित की हुई होंगी ?

Dr. M. M. Das: A sub-committee has been appointed for selection of the particular literature and books and the authors for this exhibition. So this responsibility lies upon the sub-committee.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्री महोदय सब-कमेटी के मेम्बर्स के नाम बताएंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE BANK

*1904. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government contemplate to set up an All-India Co-operative Bank; and

(b) if so, within what period?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : रिजर्व बैंक ने जो रूरल क्रेडिट के सम्बन्ध में कमेटी की स्थापना की है उस ने रिकमेन्ड किया है कि सेन्ट्रल कोआपरेटिव बैंक की स्थापना की जाय तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस की आवश्यकता नहीं समझती है ?

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : ऐसी कोई रिकमेन्डेशन कमेटी ने नहीं की है । इस कमेटी ने जो रिकमेन्डेशन किया है वह स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के बारे में है । स्टेट बैंक विभिन्न कोआपरेटिव बैंकों को रुपया देगा विशेषकर कृषि के सामान के बेचने और वेअर हाउसिंग के इन्तजाम के लिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेट बैंक की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी ?

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : बिल सदन के सामने आने वाला है, इस सेशन में उसे पास हो जाना चाहिये ।

ROYALTY FROM GOLD MINES

*1906. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of royalty received from the gold mines during 1953-54; and

(b) whether any other kind of tax is levied on such gold?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any prospecting is being done with regard to the discovery of new mines in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid this supplementary has no bearing on the question that has been asked.

Mr. Speaker: This only refers to the royalty collected by the States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Minister in a position to tell us from which State they get the maximum amount of royalty?

Mr. Speaker: He said earlier that the information is being collected.

ENTRY INTO KASHMIR

*1907. **Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to starred question No. 931 on the 15th September, 1954 and state when the regulations controlling entry into the State of Jammu and Kashmir are likely to be withdrawn?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): Entry into the Jammu and Kashmir State is controlled in accordance with the regulations issued by the State Government. It is difficult at this stage to say when the State Government may withdraw these regulations.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

*1909. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the state-wise number of officers of the merged and integrated Audit Departments who were taken into the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; and

(b) the principles on which their seniority has been determined?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) The information is furnished below:-

Hyderabad ..	7
Rajasthan ..	7
P.E.P.S.U. ..	1
Travancore-Cochin ..	5
Mysore ..	10
Madhya Bharat	1
Baroda	1
	32

(b) They are still under consideration.

विकलांगों के लिये संस्था

*१९१०. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में विकलांगों के लिये संस्थायें स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार कोई सहायता दे रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों को, और कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के० सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों से कोई दरख्वास्तें आई हैं कि इस तरह की संस्थायें आवश्यक हैं और इन के खोलने में केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी सहायता करे ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : यह तो प्राइमैरिली प्रान्तीय सरकारों का काम है मगर कभी कभी केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ अनुदान देती है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा कि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई और अभी आप ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ अनुदान देती है, दोनों बातों में से कौनसी सही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: As a rule, the Central Government do not give any grant; they have got no scheme before them for giving any grant. But in special circumstances, they give some grants, on an *ad hoc* basis.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या गत वर्ष इस प्रकार के कुछ अनुदान दिये गए हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: This year, we have given Rs. 50,000 to the Rashtriya Vidya Nand Andh Kanya Vidyalaya, New Delhi (and an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 3,804 has been made to the Calcutta Blind School towards the cost of passage from Calcutta to New York of the Principal of the school in order to enable him to learn Braille printing in U.S.A.

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYMENT

*1913. **Shri Thimmaiah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Mysore State during 1954 under the Scheme to relieve educated unemployment; and

(b) the number of persons benefited in that State thereby?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 2,75,440 were sanctioned to the Mysore State during 1954-55.

(b) 516.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the nature of relief given?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is an educational scheme in which teachers were appointed. If the hon. Member means that the teachers get relief by that appointment, then I will say that 500 teachers were sanctioned, but the Mysore Government appointed 476 and in the second instalment, they appointed another 24.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether they are all primary school teachers?

Dr. M. M. Das: They are all primary school teachers.

TRAINING FACILITIES FOR TRIPURA STUDENTS

*1914. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1257 on the 22nd December, 1953 and state;

(a) whether any representation has been received from the students and the members of the Advisory Council of Tripura for allotting more seats to students from Tripura in Medical and Engineering Schools and Colleges outside the State; and

(b) whether any consideration has been given to the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, when available.

EDUCATIONAL SCHEME

*1915. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open a chain of schools and colleges in important cities for the benefit of the children of officers of All-India Services—Military and Civil;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared in this regard;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in regard to the opening of such schools and colleges; and

(d) when this proposal is likely to materialise?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Government have no such proposals under consideration.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the Government have received any proposals of this nature from any quarter?

Dr. M. M. Das: The question of the admission of the children of Central Government servants in transferable service has been before the Government for some time, and in 1947, the Bombay Government were approached by the Central Government. They decided to do something in this respect. The Bombay Government resolved:—

> "The Government is pleased to direct that the children of the officers of the Government of India, whether in civil or military employ should be admitted on merit to the Government colleges in this Province irrespective of their domicile, provided the father was serving in this Province at the time of the submission of the application for admission".

Now, this has been accepted by all other Governments.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Apart from the reference made to the Government of Bombay and the action taken in regard to that, may I know whether Government have given any consideration to that problem, because the hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that Government were seized of the problem as it had been referred to them?

Dr. M. M. Das: After the acceptance of this resolution of the Bombay Government by other State Governments, the position has improved, and the position at present is this: there are no special restrictions on the admission into educational institutions of the children of officers of the Government of India—civil and military.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government contemplate any special kind of education for the children of these government servants?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No.....

STATUES OF GANDHIJI

*1916. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular has been issued to the State Governments and local bodies to the effect that the Statues of Gandhiji should be approved "at a high level" before their installation;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the direction is being followed;

(d) whether Government are aware that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi installed at the Peace Palace (International Court of Justice) at the Hague in Holland is a distorted one; and

(e) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 18.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know when, and by whom, the bust of Mahatma Gandhi was sent to the Peace Palace, and who bore the cost of the bust?

Dr. M. M. Das: In June 1950, our Embassy at the Hague suggested to the Ministry of External Affairs that a marble bust of Mahatma Gandhi should be presented to the Peace Palace at the Hague. The bust was prepared by the artist Shri B. Sanyal of Delhi, and it was seen by the highest officers of Government and approved by them and then sent to the Hauge.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We were told by the Indian Embassy at the Hague that the statue that is there in the Peace Palace was presented by a merchant and Government had nothing to do with it . Is there any truth in this?

Dr. M. M. Das: The money came from a merchant, the Govind Das Saksaria Charity Trust, Indore, but Government gave the order for the bust and the highest officers of Government, including the Prime Minister, approved the bust.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are Government sure that the statue that has been placed there is all right?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have said that it has been approved by the highest officers of Government.

FLEET AIR ARM

*1918. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a "fleet requirement unit" which would form the nucleus of a "fleet air arm" for the Indian Navy;

(b) if so, the nature and scope of the proposal; and

(c) the manner in which the Cochin Port is going to be utilised in this connection?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) and (b). The Fleet Requirements Unit was formed in 1953. The main functions of the Unit are to co-operate with the I. N. Flotilla in Anti-aircraft

gunnery and other exercises and operations having a Naval Air aspect.

(c) The scheme does not involve the use of Cochin Port.

May I add with your permission that on this very topic a question, No. 1194, was put on the 18th March 1955, and I would refer the hon. Member for further details to that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal to have a full-fledged fleet air arm for the Navy?

Dr. Katju: A beginning has just been made. I cannot forcast what will happen in the future.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know how much time will be required for this full-fledged fleet air arm to come into being?

Dr Katju: It is difficult to answer.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know if there is any proposal to purchase an aircraft carrier?

Dr. Katju: None, so far.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have Government read the most important British document on defence issued last month in which it is stated that in four years' time, an unconventional navy will come into existence which will be a kind of counterpart of the Bomber Command?

Dr. Katju: My hon. friend gave the pamphlet to me. I have read it.

LAND HIRINGS AND DISPOSALS DEPARTMENT

***1920. Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 847 on the 28th September, 1954 and state when the work of the Committee for settling the land compensation claims outstanding with the Lands, Hirings, and Disposals Service is expected to be completed and the Lands and Hirings Department closed down?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): The Ad-hoc Committee is being replaced by a Standing Committee which will start functioning by the middle of April 1955. The committee is likely to take anything from 6 to 12 months to complete its work. The question of winding up the Lands Hirings and Disposals Department or a part thereof will be examined thereafter.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Will Government consider the appointment of a Deputy Director on that Committee of not less than five years' experience, because huge amounts of claims are involved?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the *ad-hoc* Committee, and the officers appointed on that are duly qualified and have got experience to cope with the work.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is it a fact that some of the younger Deputy Secretaries with no experince are being taken on that Committee?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not allow that question.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In view of the technical nature of the work, do Government propose to appoint technically suitable personnel on this Committee?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, the officer appointed has got that knowledge and he will do the work.

EXCAVATION AT NAGARJUNAKONDA

***1921. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for the excavation of the ancient historical monuments at Nagarjunakonda (Andhra) and the progress made in this connection;

(b) whether Government propose to preserve the finds in view of the ultimate submersion of the area after the completion of the Nandikonda Dam; and

(c) if so, where?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) 5 Ancient Buddhist establishments have been excavated. A few stupas, monasteries and pillard mandapas were brought to light.

(b) as far as possible.

(c) At safe and suitable places to be decided in due course.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether the hon. Minister or the hon. Parliamentary Secretary has visited this place to have an idea of the importance of the excavations?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as I am concerned, I propose to visit it.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know if there is any proposal to build a museum on the top of the hill to preserve these things close to the site?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is no such proposal at present. I have said in reply to (b) that these exhibits which will be found will be placed at a safe and suitable place to be decided in due course.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is there any truth in the news item that these relics will be removed to a safe place, to Calcutta or a distant museum?

Dr. M. M. Das: The question has not been decided at all.

Shri Raghuramaiah: Considering that the area excavated so far is small compared to the area over which the remains exist, may I know whether instructions will be issued to expedite the excavation before the commencement of the dam construction?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are at our disposal 4 or 5 years from now, which is the time required for the construction of the dam. Within these 4 or 5 years, the excavation will be completed.

CANTEEN STORES DEPARTMENT

*1924. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision for Acting Allowance exists in the case of employees of the Canteen Stores Department;

(b) if so, the nature of the rules governing this;

(c) whether any representation for an increase in the allowance has been received from the Employees' Union; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the representation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes.

(b) When a junior employee of the Canteen Stores Department acts in place of a senior employee for a period of not less than 3 months, the junior employee is paid 10 per cent. of his pay, in addition to his normal remuneration, as acting allowance.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Minister is aware that this Canteen Stores Department has been declared commercial?

Sardar Majithia: No. It has not been declared Commercial.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I draw his attention to the reply given by him on the floor of this House to starred question No. 1296, when he declared that it will be run on a commercial basis?

Sardar Majithia: It may be run on a commercial basis but it has not been declared as a commercial concern. What I said at that time was that it was not a concern under Government.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: If it is not a government department, may I know why certain employees have been given government rates as a result of which many employees have lost their pay to the extent of Rs. 1000 and odd and may I know why the Government has considered that they are government employees when there is a declaration already that this

department will be run on a commercial basis?

Sardar Majithia: They were not considered to be government employees but we are trying to equate their pays on the same basis as the government pays.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN

*1925. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Japanese fishermen were recently arrested on the coast of Andaman Islands;

(b) if so, the number of the arrested persons;

(c) the reasons for which they were arrested; and

(d) whether Government have released any of the fishermen so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) 34 persons were arrested. Out of them 2 are Chinese and the remaining 32 Japanese.

(c) these 34 fishermen were found (i) fishing without licence in the Andman waters; and (ii) entering the territory of the Republic of India without the leave of the Civil authority having jurisdiction.

(d) No. They are serving out their sentences in the Presidency Jail, Calcutta and will be released sometime in May, 1955.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Chinese fishermen were released after the intervention of the Chinese Government?

Shri Datar: They have not been released at all. These persons are undergoing sentences now.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether at the time of trial any legal facilities such as interpreters etc. were provided to these Japanese and Chinese fishermen because of the fact that they did not know either English or any other Indian language?

Shri Datar: I presume that such facilities must have been given.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: I am going to the next question. It is no use pursuing this question; they are undergoing sentences.

ESTATE DUTY

*1926. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the six officers sent to the United Kigdom for the training in the Estate Duty work have submitted any report on the nature of training received by them?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): Yes, Sir. Each one of them has submitted a report.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Some time before the hon. Finance Minister expressed great concern over the low yield of estate duty last year. May I know if after the arrival of these trained personnel the income is going to increase?

Shri M. C. Shah: It has nothing to do with this personnel. The yield of income depends upon the rich persons dying. After all, the yield has to be paid from the estate of those people who have to pay. In the Act also we have given 6 months to file the returns. That is also a reason why last year the yield was low. The Act came into force from the 15th October.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know what kind of special work will be assigned to these trained personnel?

Shri M. C. Shah: They are there. As a matter of fact, the work of assessment of estate duty is being done by the Income-tax officers of various grades,—those Income-tax officers who were Assistant Commissioners and Grade I Income-tax Officers. Today the

work has been distributed among all these Income-tax Officers and we have not got separate officers for the assessment of estate duty.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: May I know what amount of money was spent by the Government in the training of this personnel?

Shri M. C. Shah: These officers were sent under the Colombo Plan and so very little money was spent on them.

BANKS

*1928. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many banking and business concerns have enhanced the salaries of their highly-paid staff to the extent that the new taxation proposals affect them; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any step to counteract this tendency?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) According to information available with the Government as yet, the suggestion does not appear to be correct.

(b) Does not arise.

EX-JUNIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

*1929. **Shri R. N. Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in the payment of the mustering out gratuity to the ex-Junior Commissioned Officers released from the Defence Department in 1947 and the previous years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): In accordance with orders issued in March 1946, mustering out pensions and gratuities have been granted to J.C.O's who enlisted on pre-war engagement terms and who were released from Army service on or after the 8th May 1945 for reasons beyond their control, or on account of their unwillingness to be retained in lower status. It is not the intention of Government to grant mustering out gratuities to J.C.O's not covered by the orders issued in 1946 and the question of delay in payment in their case does not, therefore, arise.

सशस्त्र बलों का भारतीयकरण

*१६३१. **डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बतानें की कृपा करेंगे कि सशस्त्र बलों के तीनों विभागों का भारतीयकरण करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई हैं, और कब तक इस कार्य के पूर्ण हो जाने की आशा हैं ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : सशस्त्र बल के तीनों विभागों के भारतीयकरण में काफी प्रगति हो चुकी हैं ।

सेना में ब्रिटिश अफसरों और अन्य-श्रेणी-सैनिकों की संख्या फरवरी १६४८ में ४१० और ६८ क्रमशः से मार्च १६५५ में १४ ब्रिटिश अफसर और १ अन्य-श्रेणी-सैनिक रह गई हैं ।

नौ-सेना में रायल नेवी अफसरों और एडमिरल्टी के असैनिकों की संख्या जुलाई १६४६ में १२६ से मार्च १६५५ में २२ रह गई हैं ।

वायु-सेना में भी इसी तरह दिसम्बर १६४६ में २० सैनिक अफसरों और २८ असैनिकों में से मार्च १६५५ में केवल २ व्यावसायिक सैनिक अफसर और २२ असैनिक प्रशिक्षक रह गये हैं ।

इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं कि सभी पदों पर कब तक भारतीय नियुक्त किये जाएं ।

डा० सत्यवादी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस दौरान में कोई नये विदेशी लोग भी मुलाजिम रखे गये हैं ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : इसमें से बहुत से नये रखे हैं । हमारे पास आदमी नहीं हैं, और इसलिए जहां आवश्यकता होती हैं वहां बाहर से लेने पड़ते हैं । यह आते हैं, चले जाते हैं और उनके स्थान पर दूसरे आते हैं । इस प्रकार विदेशी लोग बदलते रहते हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी चार दिन पहले यह घोषित किया गया हैं कि भारतीय सामुद्रिक

सेना के लिए चीफ आफ स्टाफ के पद पर एक नये ब्रिटिश वाइस एडमिरल को नियुक्त किया जा रहा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने वर्षों के लिए उनकी नियुक्ति की जा रही है, और क्या यह निश्चित है कि उनके बाद कोई भारतीय अफसर ही इस पद पर नियुक्त किया जायगा ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी तो दो साल से कुछ अधिक के लिए उनकी नियुक्ति की जा रही है ।

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

*1935. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a time-scale of promotions has been adopted in all the departments of the Army; and

(b) whether this scale has been allowed in the case of Junior Commissioned Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) No. Only in a few cases there is time scale promotion, *e.g.*, in the case of regular non-medical officers upto the rank of Major.

(b) So far as Junior Commissioned Officers are concerned, time scale promotion is at present allowed only to certain clerical Jemadars.

श्री राम दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि ये जे० सी० ओ० किस तनख्वाह से शुरू करते हैं और वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्या तनख्वाह ले रहे हैं ?

Sardar Majithia: About pay, they get pay according to their classification, which is according to their trade, and if the hon. Member gives notice I shall let him have the information.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

*1936. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Council for Technical Education has submitted its recommendations during 1954; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 19].

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government have accepted all the recommendations made by the Council?

Dr. M. M. Das: Some of these recommendations relate directly to the Government of India regarding grants, etc., and the Central Government have accepted them.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know what are the main recommendations Government propose to implement immediately?

Dr. M. M. Das: The statement that has been laid on the Table of the House consists of three closely cyclostyled pages and the recommendations are very large in number. If information about any individual recommendation is wanted, then I shall be able to give.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know if the Government propose to start distribution through State Governments or they have got a mind to encourage private initiative?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is altogether a different question.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I enquire whether Government are going to start technological institutes on the lines of the institute at Kharagpur in other regions of the country, and if so, how many?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is being considered; it may or may not be taken up during the Second Five Year Plan.

हिन्दी का प्रचार

*१६३७. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) हिन्दी के विकास के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों को दिये गये अनुदानों में से उन राज्यों द्वारा किये गये व्यय का ब्योरा क्या हैं ;

(ख) हिन्दी के प्रसार के लिये इन राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य ने कितनी प्रगति की हैं ;

(ग) चालू वर्ष के लिये उन्होंने क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया हैं और इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितना धन स्वीकृत करने का विचार हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन राज्यों में हिन्दी प्रचार के लिये कोई और परामर्शदात्री अथवा अन्य समितियां बनाई गई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ऐसी समितियां हैं और उन्हें क्या काम सौंपा गया हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): (क) से (ङ). इसका विवरण सभा के सामने रखा जाता हैं। [देखिए परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा गया हैं, उसमें हैदराबाद, आन्ध्र, मनिपुर और काश्मीर, इन स्टेट्स का नाम कतई नहीं आया. मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन रियासतों में इसका काम नहीं चल रहा हैं और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं चल रहा हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: No amount has been sanctioned to these States under this particular scheme. That is why it nas not been given.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: From the statement it appears that the names of States are given there where no expenditure has been incurred.

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चार स्टेट्स हैं, यहां पर क्या कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा हैं ?

شکشا نتھا پراکرتک سانسادھن اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد) - نہیں - اس سے صرف یہ نکلتی ھے کہ کچھ اسٹیٹ ایسے ھیں جن کی اسکیم ابھی نہیں آئی ھے یا ان سے بات چیت چل رھی ھے - لیکن اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ھے کہ ان اسٹیٹوں میں ھندی کا کوئی کام نہیں ھو رھا ھے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: No. Only this much can be deduced from the statement that either no scheme has so far been received from some States or the talks have not been finalised. But it does not mean that nothing is being done for Hindi in those States.]

Shri Keshavaiengar: From the statement I see that with reference to the States of Mysore, in column (a), it has been simply stated "No expenditure". May I know whether no grant at all was given for the development of Hindi and no expenditure was incurred by the State, or whether any amount was granted by the Centre but no expenditure was incurred?

Dr. M. M. Das: Amount was granted and no expenditure was incurred.

Mr. Speaker: What is the amount of grant?

Dr. M. M. Das: That figure is not here with me.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जो रुपया इस समय भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में खर्च हो रहा हैं, क्या उतना भी आगे खर्च करने का इरादा हैं या धीरे धीरे यह रुपया बढ़ाया जाने वाला हैं।

مولانا آزاد - جی ھاں - یہ تو برابر جاری رھیگا -

[**Maulana Azad:** Yes, the grants will continue.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अहिन्दी भाषी प्रदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिए क्या कोई केन्द्रीय संस्था या कोई केन्द्रीय समिति बनाई गई है या बनाई जा रही है और जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं, क्या उनसे सहायता ली जा रही है ?

مولانا آزاد : یہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں پر چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے کہ جس ایجنسی سے وہ چاہیں کام لیں -

[**Maulana Azad:** The question of agency for help has been left to the discretion of the respective State Governments.]

Shri Punnoose: Do Government receive reports of expenditure from the States? Do they really check up the way in which the money is expended? Are Government aware that Hindi teachers are getting only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month and that there is a grievance about this?

Dr. M. M. Das: The responsibility in regard to these details lies upon the State Governments and they are completely at liberty to pursue the work of propagation of Hindi as they like that is in their own way.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

*1938. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring any legislation regarding religious and charitable endowments; and

(b) if so, within what period?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): (a) and (b). Government have asked for certain information regarding the religious and charitable endowments in the various States from the State Governments. The question whether Central legislation regarding these endowments is necessary or desirable will be considered after replies from all the State Governments have been received.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार सभी धर्मों के रेलीजस इंडाउमेंट्स के लिए एक कानून बनायेगी या केवल हिन्दुओं के लिए ही बनायेगी ?

Shri Pataskar: Information is being called for with respect to religious institutions belonging to all religions, and when it is received it will be considered whether there should be a comprehensive Bill affecting all people belonging to the different religions in the country.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह जो केन्द्रीय सरकार कानून बनायेगी तो बहुत सी स्टेट सरकारों ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बनाये हैं, उनका क्या होगा ?

श्री पाटस्कर : केन्द्र द्वारा कानून बनाते समय उनको भी ध्यान में रक्खा जायगा और यह देखा जायगा कि उनमें क्या बदलाव करना है या नहीं करना है ।

SCHOLARSHIPS TO NEPALESE STUDENTS

*1939. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships that were given to Nepalese students during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase this number in the year 1955-56?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das):

(a) 76 in 1953-54, 118 in 1954-55.

(b) No.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know what amount is involved in these scholarships annually?

Dr. M. M. Das: These scholarships are given under the general Cultural scholarship scheme and the Colombo Plan. The value of the scholarships has already been stated by me on the Floor of the House today in connection with another question.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if these scholarships are devoted for different subjects and what are those

subjects? May I also know whether the students are required to go into specified universities? If so, which are those universities?

Dr. M. M. Das: There are no special subjects. The students are at liberty to choose any subject they like which is taught in the Indian universities and institutions, and they can go to any university or institution they like.

Shri Radha Raman: If after completing their studies they return to Nepal, do the Nepal Government give them prospective jobs?

Dr. M. M. Das: That question should be addressed to the Nepal Government.

EX-I.N.A. PERSONNEL

*1941. **Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.N.A. personnel granted Regular or Temporary Commissions in the Army up to the 15th February, 1955;

(b) whether their services in the I.N.A. will be counted in their new service; and

(c) whether their pay will be in addition to the allowances, etc., at present drawn by them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 7 *de novo* commissions, 4 permanent and 3 Short Service Regular Commissions, have been granted to *ex*-INA personnel.

(b) Only in the case of those who held regular Commissions in the Indian Army at the time of joining I.N.A. and have now been granted permanent Regular Commission, service in I.N.A. will count for pension/gratuity.

(c) Pay and allowances on the normal scale are admitted to them on the grant of *de novo* commissions, with the provisos that—

(i) Any pension granted in respect of previous service is held in abeyance:

(ii) Any gratuity received in respect of previous service is refundable in 12 monthly instalments, if the officer is eligible and desires to count such services for the final service award.

Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know how the break in their service has been condoned?

Sardar Majithia: As I said, if it comes under the category that he was a regular officer when he joined the Indian Army, then he will get all the benefits.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी के उत्तर से स्पष्ट है कि यह अफसर जितने दिन आजाद हिन्द फौज में रहे, उतना समय उनकी नौकरी के लिये नहीं जोड़ा जा रहा है, मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसका क्या कारण है और क्यों यह फर्क किया गया है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : मैं ने जवाब दे दिया है कि जो रेगुलर आफिसर्स हैं उनके मुताल्लिक यह जोड़ा जा रहा है ।

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

*1942. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to effect a change in the policy of Government with regard to the permission given to foreign missionaries to work in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of the change?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in view of the fact that allegations have been made against these missionaries about their activities in connection with conversion, no change in policy is needed?

Shri Datar: So far as the question that has been put is concerned, it is for the State Governments to take some action and to find out whether

they are forcible conversions as alleged. Otherwise, the policy stands as it is.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if in view of the fact that some of the missionaries in the tribal areas—which I think come under the Central Government—have been alleged to be taking part in subversive activities, there is no need for a change in the policy?

Shri Datar: Whenever it is found that any foreign missionary had dabbled in politics or taken part in subversive activities, that itself constitutes a breach of our conditions subject to which he has to remain in India.

Shri G. P. Sinha: In how many cases action has been taken against the foreign missionaries in India?

Shri Datar: I have not got the number here but action has been taken wherever it is called for.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have made it a matter of policy to allow missionaries who are Indians only, to work, in the border areas and not the foreign missionaries?

Shri Datar: So far as Indian citizens are concerned, they are not foreign missionaries at all. Indian citizens are governed by the Constitution and they are entitled to go wherever they like subject to the general rules. So far as foreigners are concerned, wherever it is found that their activities are likely to be objectionable, certain restrictions are placed on them.

Mr. Speaker: The question, as I understand, is whether restrictions have been placed on the foreign missionaries who carry on the work on border areas.

Shri Datar: Such restrictions are placed wherever it is found necessary and not as a matter of rule.

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

*1944. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have undertaken or propose to undertake a census of (i) the physically handicapped and (ii) the mentally handicapped children in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): No.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether Government is going to establish a Central Institute for the handicapped children in the near future for which the census report will be necessary?

Dr. M. M. Das: There is a proposal before the Central Government to establish a Central model school for the blind in Dehra Dun and lands have been acquired. Some amount has also been earmarked for that purpose.

Shri Dabhi: May I know if there are any institutions for the treatment of handicapped children in the country and if so, what are they?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am afraid that these supplementaries are going much beyond the scope of the question. The question relates only to the fact as to whether Government had undertaken or propose to undertake a census. The reply is in the negative. How can this kind of a question be put as supplementary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know, in view of the proposed Children's Bill which will be before the House, how Government propose to implement those clauses without a total picture of the problem before us?

Dr. M. M. Das: That Bill, which the hon. lady Member mentioned, is to be applied in Part C States and not in Part A and Part B States. So far as Part C States are concerned, we will see what we can do about it.

छात्रवृत्तियां

*१९४५. **सेठ गोविन्द दास** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों में उन विद्यार्थियों को, जो वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में हिन्दी लेते हैं, कोई छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है अथवा उनके शुल्क में कोई रियायत की जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार करती है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) तथा (ख) . इसका राज्य सरकारों से ताल्लुक है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस का राज्य सरकारों से ताल्लुक है, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी क्या इस तरह की सहायतायें दी जाती हैं और क्या राज्य सरकारों की कोई दरख्वास्तें इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आई हैं कि उन को इस प्रकार की सहायता की आवश्यकता है ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों और जो संस्थायें इस के लिये कार्य करती हैं उन को अनुदान देती है । राज्य सरकारों को टोटल अनुदान सन् १९५४-५५ में.....

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any request has come from the State Governments for the grant.

Dr. M. M. Das: I cannot commit myself on this point. So far as I remember we received one request from one State Government only.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछले वर्ष इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ अनुदान भिन्न भिन्न राज्य सरकारों और संस्थाओं को दिये गये हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह किन किन राज्यों और किन किन संस्थाओं को दिये गये ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : जो अनुदान दिये गये हैं वह हिन्दी के प्रचार के लिये हैं not for this particular purpose.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस कार्य के लिये दक्षिण भारत हिन्दी प्रचार सभा और वार्धा की राष्ट्र भाषा प्रचार सभा ने सरकार को कोई दरख्वास्तें दी हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: I want notice.

Shri Thanu Pillai: May I know whether provisions have been made for teaching of Hindi in the schools in the south—in the non-Hindi speaking areas?

Dr. M. M. Das: That is also included in the scheme of the State Governments.

Special Police Establishment

*1946. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of cases where judicial courts have passed strictures against the Special Police Establishment for their acts of omission and commission in the investigation of cases during 1953 and 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Criticism of the investigation of cases by the Special Police Establishment was made in 5 cases in 1953, and in 6 cases in 1954.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are Government aware that in the case No. C/830 of 1952 decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta on 9th February 1953—State *versus*. V. B. Kappoor and Mohan Singh—the Chief Presidency Magistrate passed remarks that 'if this were the fate of persons who brought information to the police department, what would be the fate of real culprits who committed this offence?'

Shri Datar: I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement in that particular case. I may point out to this House that Government have taken action wherever it is found that the strictures were justified.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has Government taken notice of the particular case which I referred to in my origi-

nal question, in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate had said that the manner in which investigations were conducted and the decision to prosecute the accused persons on a charge of making a false complaint of an offence, rendered the entire prosecution frivolous and vexatious?

Shri Datar: Hon. Member's question does not make reference to any particular case.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps it was an individual case; that portion might have been deleted while admitting the question.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the two SDOs of MES, Calcutta, started a firm under the name of their sons and committed embezzlements of lakhs of rupees and in consequence of the information supplied by two persons huge properties were recovered from them and inspite of that these informants were prosecuted for bringing in a false complaint?

Shri Datar: I shall make enquiries into these allegations.

Shri Punnoose: The hon. Minister stated that action has been taken in cases where strictures were found to be correct and proper. Are we to understand that the Government is sitting in judgment over the judgments of the Courts?

Shri Datar: There is no question of Government doing so. When a Judge or Court passes certain strictures against an officer, then it is our duty to find out administratively what the facts are and to what extent the strictures are justified because some material may not be before the Court.

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT FROM UNESCO

*1947. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has supplied any radio sets and classroom equipment to the Secondary Schools or any other Associations in India during the year 1953; and

(b) if so, the names of the Societies and institutions which have received such equipment during the said period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) In 1953 under Unesco Gift Coupon Scheme various secondary schools and other institutions etc. received radio sets, classroom equipment etc. Radio sets were also received from the Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO through UNESCO.

(b) A list of institutions etc. which received assistance as stated above is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 21].

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know the method of selection of these institutions which received aid from the UNESCO?

Dr. M. M. Das: Some of the institutions were selected by the office of the UNESCO which is located in Delhi and some were selected by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that all the institutions which received the radio sets belong to Delhi and not of out side Delhi?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as the Norwegian gifts are concerned, I think they were meant for Delhi alone.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if this gift was ear-marked for Delhi or it was decided by either the UNESCO Committee or the Ministry to that effect?

Dr. M. M. Das: I think so, Sir.

OPIUM

*1948. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the cultivation and manufacture of opium since 1953; and

(b) the quantity of opium exported during 1954?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) There has been no increase in the cultivation of opium since 1953. Both the area cultivated and the quantity of raw opium produced in the opium year 1953-54 were less than in 1952-53. For the opium year 1954-55, the area cultivated has been less than in 1953-54. Precise figures of the quantity of raw opium produced in the 1954-55 season will not be available for a few months yet.

(b) 7,045 maunds of opium were exported to foreign countries during 1954.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the U.N. Protocol aims at combating opium addiction and illicit opium trade? If so, may I know whether the Government of India is following that protocol?

Shri A. C. Guha: We are completely redeeming our international obligation, and I think the international organisation is quite satisfied with India's performance.

Shri Kasliwal: From the answer given by the hon. Minister we find that there has been a continuous decrease in the area of cultivation under opium. May I know what is the percentage of decrease, and whether it is the consistent policy of Government for a decrease in the area of cultivation under opium?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, that is the consistent policy of the Government to reduce the area under opium cultivation to forty thousand acres or so—I am not sure of the figure. We shall limit our cultivation only to the quantity that will be required for medicinal purposes and for export.

Shri Dabhi: May I know to which countries the opium is exported and whether Government makes sure that the opium that is exported is strictly used for medicinal purposes?

Shri A. C. Guha: At least that is our information. I am not sure to which countries it is going, but our information is that it is for medicinal purposes that opium is exported.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Minister said that the India Government is following the U.N. Protocol. May I know what progressive control has been taken in by the Government and in how many years Government will be able to do away with the oral consumption of opium?

Shri A. C. Guha: Our target is to stop the oral consumption within the country by 1959.

Decimalization of Coinage

*1949. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to decimalize Indian coinage;

(b) if so, whether the financial and commercial implications of the same have been discussed with the Ministries concerned;

(c) whether the opinions of the State Governments have also been sought in this regard; and

(d) when this system is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An inter Departmental Committee has been set up to study the implications of the metric system of weights and measures and decimalization of currency. The proposal is also being examined by the Planning Commission.

(c) State Governments were consulted in 1945.

(d) It is not possible to indicate when the system will be introduced in India, but it may be possible to take a definite decision in the near future.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the reactions of the State Governments, whether all the State Governments or a majority of them have agreed that our weights system and our coinage system should be decimalised?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think almost all the State Governments agreed to the proposal. Two State Governments did not agree. The proposal is also to introduce the decimal (metric) system in weights and measures. Our idea is that it should precede the decimalisation of currency and coin.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the proposals of the Second Five Year Plan will be based on this decimal system?

Shri A. C. Guha: Even under the decimal system the rupee will retain the same value and price. So I do not think there will be any difficulty about making an estimate of the Five Year Plan because of the decimalisation of currency. It will affect only the lower units like eight anna and four anna pieces and lower than that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether Mahatma Gandhi objected to the use of the decimal system in view of the fact that all our measures and weights are divided into sixteen parts?

Shri A. C. Guha: The latter part of the question is known to everybody; and in spite of all that it is accepted that decimalisation is much the better system. But as for the first part I am not aware of any such opinion of Mahatma Gandhi.

Army Officers

*1950. **Shri G. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of Senior Army Officers who retired during 1954 and the number of those who will retire during 1955 before attaining the age of 55 years?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): 55 years is not the normal age of retirement for Army officers. Different ages for compulsory retirement have been fixed for various ranks and for various types of commissions.

Five Army officers of the rank of Lt. Col. and above retired during 1954 before attaining the age of 55 years. Ten are expected to retire during 1955.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is there any proposal to create alternative employment or for their absorption in civil employment in view of the feat that they have to retire at an early age?

Sardar Majithia: Well, Sir, that question is entirely different, so far as civil employment is concerned. But the House knows that these officers, though retiring earlier than fifty-five, get the pension which a civilian would not get.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the Government of India have received representations from the retired officers for their re-employment in other fields?

Sardar Majithia: Wherever they can be fitted in, efforts are boing made. But it is not undertaken by the Government that they will be provided in every case.

Canteen Stores Department

*1953. **Shri Ram Dass:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the new scale of pay, categorywise, that has been recently introduced for the employees of the Canteen Stores Department; and

(b) the increase made in the scale of salary for the class IV employees?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Two statements are laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, Annexure No. 22]. It will be seen from statement No. 2 that in most of the cases there has been no increase in the scale of pay of class IV employees.

श्री राम दास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि नये स्केल के जारी होने के बाद उन की तादाद क्या है जिन की तनख्वाह के अन्दर कमी हुई है और बड़ी से बड़ी क्या कमी है ?

Sardar Majithia: I want notice for that

श्री राम दास : इस स्टेटमेंट से मालूम होता है कि जनरल मैनेजर की जो तनख्वाह है वह रिवाइज करके २,००० से २,२५० हो गई है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि आया इसको आप डिपार्टमेंट में से तरक्की देते हैं या बाहर से लोग लाये जाते हैं और अगर बाहर से लोग लाये जाते हैं तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

Sardar Majithia: I think the hon. Member is referring to the Chairman and General Manager. It is true that his pay has recently been increased—the grade has been increased—to Rs. 2,250. The position is that we try to find suitable men who can discharge their duties efficiently, because this is a specialised job. And therefore this post is being advertised, and we hope to appoint a suitable man.

श्री राम दास : क्या इस काम के लिये कोई कमेटी मुकर्रर है या एक आदमी ही फैसला करता है ?

Sardar Majithia: No. It is a committee which decides this case.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether administratively these officers are governed by the Government Servants Conduct Rules?

Sardar Majithia: The Canteen Stores Department is an independent autonomous body run by the Defence Ministry, and these officers are governed by the rules which are mostly applicable to government servants.

Shri Amjad Ali: Will they be allowed the privilege of pay and pension as in other government departments?

Sardar Majithia: For pension, no. We have not decided that yet. Strictly speaking, as I replied to an earlier question, they are not government servants. But I should like to inform the House that I am meeting the representatives of the Union by about the end of this month when the whole question will be gone into.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exhibition of Archaeology

***1905. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether there is any scheme to hold Exhibitions of Archaeology in various parts of the country?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No, sir.

Recruitment of Assistants

***1908. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 956 on the 15th September, 1954 and state the number of candidates selected so far from each class, *viz.*, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for the posts of assistants in the Central Secretariat?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): None, so far. The examination for the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates will be held in July 1955.

Retirement Rules

***1911. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh amendment of the rules has been made during 1954 with the object of retiring Ministerial Servants on attaining the age of 55 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No amendment has been made since 1938 in the rules relating to the age of superannuation of ministerial employees. Certain instructions have been issued within the frame work of the rules laying down the procedure to be followed for determining the suitability of such ministerial Government servants as are eligible to be retained in service up to the age of 60 years, for retention between the ages of 55 and 60 years. Copies of these instructions are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IX, Annexure No. 23].

Secondary Education Commission

***1912. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanc-

tioned any amount for implementing the recommendations of Secondary Education Commission;

(b) if so, to whom; and

(c) the amount that has actually been spent upto the 31st January, 1955?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, in so far as the recommendations relate to the establishment of multi-purpose shools and allied matters.

(b) and (c). Grants have been given to State Governments. Attention in this connection is invited to the reply to Starred Question No. 1178 asked by Shri Dabhi on the 18th March, 1955. The amount actually spent by States upto 31st January, 1955 is not yet known, as progress reports are still awaited.

HINDI MEDIUM OF U.P.S.C. EXAMINATIONS

*1917. **Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission has sent a communication to the Inter-University Board that from 1960 onwards, Hindi should be made the medium of examination for all candidates appearing for the Indian Administrative and other services;

(b) if so, whether Government will place a copy of the communication on the Table; and

(c) whether Government were consulted before such a communication was issued?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. A communication on the subject was addressed to the Inter-University Board by Government and not by the Union Public Service Commission.

(b) A copy of the Government letter is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, Annexure No. 24].

(c) Does not arise.

RURAL CREDIT SURVEY COMMITTEE

*1919. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the official and non-official co-operators if any, on the Gorewala Committee set up for Rural Credit Survey; and

(b) if, however, there are no such members on the Committee the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). Prof. D. R. Gadgil, a member of the Rural Credit Survey Committee is a prominent non-official co-operator and a director of the Bombay State Co-operative Bank Ltd. Besides, Shri Venkatappiah, another member, is in charge of the agriculture credit section of the Reserve Bank of India—which includes co-operative credit also.

मध्य भारत के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में पानी का अभाव

*१९२२. **श्री अमरसिंह डामर :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य भारत के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में पानी के अभाव को दूर करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या निकट भविष्य में ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) हां। तीन लाख रुपये की लागत से १५० कुयें बनवाने की एक योजना कार्य परिणित हो रही है और १९५५-५६ के अन्त तक उसके पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

*1923. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons awarded

capital punishment by Military Courts during the last three years in India;

(b) the number of such people who preferred appeals to the Commander-in-Chief or the President; and

(c) the number of appeals accepted and rejected (separately)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) During 1952, 1953 and 1954 four persons were awarded capital punishment by General Courts Martial.

(b) All the four appealed to the President.

(c) In two cases, the appeals were allowed and the sentences of death were commuted to transportation for life. The other two appeals were rejected.

EXECUTIVE POSTS

*1930. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering taking administrative measures that married persons below the age of 23 years will not be eligible for appointment to executive posts; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ORDNANCE EMPLOYEES

*1932. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the civilian employees of No. 1 and No. 2 Ordnance Field Depots at Jammu and Kashmir are not treated on the same footing as the employees of other Ordnance Field Depots in India in the matter of allowances, Conditions of Service, etc; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The civilian employees in Ordnance Field Depots, Jammu and Kashmir, are being treated on the same footing, in the matter of pay and allowances and other terms and conditions of service, as the civilian employees of the Ordnance Field Depot which is located outside Jammu and Kashmir, except that certain workers in the Ordnance Field Depot outside J. & K. are contributing to the Indian Ordnance Workmen Provident Fund, whereas those in J & K are not allowed to do so. The question of laying down uniform terms and conditions for the civilian employees of the Ordnance Field Depots located in and outside Jammu and Kashmir is at present under the consideration of Government.

NATIONAL AUDIO-VISUAL EDUCATION BOARD

*1933. **Shri N. Rachiah**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the tenure of office of the Members of the National Board for Audio-Visual Education?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Two years in the case of Members other than *ex-officio*, with no restriction as to re-appointment.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

*1940. **Shri Heda**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the Ministerial employees of the Government of India to the President against the introduction of medical examination for employees between the ages of 55 and 60; and

(b) if so, what consideration it has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The representation has been carefully considered; and it has been decided not to amend the orders already issued.

UPLIFT OF BACKWARD CLASSES

*1943. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the amount of grants for the uplift of the Backward Classes given to Uttar Pradesh so far?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): No grants have hitherto been given for "Backward Classes" as such. The report of the Backward Classes Commission set up under Article 340 of the Constitution has just been received and a list of Backward Classes will be drawn up after Government have considered this report. In the meantime certain grants have been made specifically for the removal of untouchability, welfare of *ex*-criminal tribes, welfare of such tribes as have not been treated as Scheduled Tribes and for the development of certain backward areas not formally recognised as Scheduled areas. The total amount granted to the Government of Uttar Pradesh so far under these heads amounts to Rs. 29.65 lakhs.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

*1951. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the results achieved so far in the Savers' Preference Survey and the Sample Survey of Manufacturing Industries which were undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation?

The Minitser of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): The Savers' Preference Survey has been completed: the report has not been published but copies will be made available to the Library of Parliament shortly.

The data collected in the course of Manufacturing Industries Surveys are yet under tabulation. Copies of the Report when ready will be made available to Parliament.

ACCOMMODATION IN CANTONMENTS

*1952. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house-owners in Cantonment areas have compulsorily to rent their houses to the military authorities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, when required to do so under the Cantonments (House Accommodation) Act, 1923.

(b) Cantonments are primarily meant for the residence of military personnel and Government is the owner of most of the lands in Cantonments. The OC Station has therefore been empowered under the above Act to appropriate houses required for the accommodation of military officers where necessary

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION

*1954. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the reason for not taking steps to place University Education in the Concurrent List as recommended by University Education Commission?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The matter is under consideration.

लिगनाइट से तेल

*१९५५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह जानने के लिये कि लिगनाइट (भूर कोयले) से तेल निकाला जा सकता है, कोई परीक्षण कराया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बड़े पैमाने पर तेल निकालने का कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायगा ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Only exploratory tests on samples of South Arcot Lignite have been carried out at the Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih. The results obtained are inconclusive regarding the manufacture of synthetic oil from lignite. Further systematic tests on larger and more representative samples have yet to be made.

(b) This cannot be indicated at present.

Ex-SERVICEMEN

*1956. **Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the number of ex-servicemen re-employed in the Regular Army and the Territorial Army since August, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): During the period August 1947 to December 1954, 99,332 *ex*-Servicemen were re-employed in the Regular Army and 4,808 in the Territorial Army.

DANGEROUS DRUGS

*1957. **Shri S. C. Samanta**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the list of dangerous drugs since 1947; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay on the Table of the House an up-to-date list of such drugs?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditue (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An up-to-date of dangerous drugs is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, Annexure No. 25].

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारी

*१९९८. { डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री नम्बियार :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के लगभग ३०० कर्मचारियों ने अपना वेतन न लेने का निश्चय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन के इस निश्चय के कारण क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों पर विचार किया है ; और

(घ) सरकार कहां तक इस सम्बन्ध में उन की शिकायतों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद): (क) से (घ). मांगी गई जानकारी का एक विवरण सदन पटल पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २६.]

SUSPENSION OF EXCISE OFFICERS

*1959. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Officers and other employees suspended within the Circle of the Patna Collectorate of the Central Excise during 1952 to 1954;

(b) the period for which each officer has been under suspension; and

(c) the number of cases pending decision?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, Annexure No. 27].

चूने की खान

५३६. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह** : क्या **प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि बिहार राज्य में रांची जिले के सिमदेगा सबडिवीजन में

समारा गांव की पहाड़ी के पास एक चूने की खान का पता चला है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The survey of the Simdega Sub-Division has however recently been undertaken by the Geological Survey of India. From the survey so far made, it appears that the area is mostly covered by granite—gneiss with minor inclusions of basic rocks, mica—schist, slate, quartzite etc. No occurrence of limestone is reported in the area. Calcareous nodules, apparently derived from the calcareous flags within the mica—schists, are locally seen. Such nodules are common raw material for local lime burning.

Defence Workers

577. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers both skilled and unskilled and also permanent and temporary, employed in the Defence Industry; and

(b) the number of workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among each of the above categories?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The information is not readily available. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

इम्पीरियल बैंक की शाखायें

५७६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या वित्त मंत्री ११ सितम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४०२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के इम्पीरियल बैंक की १२ शाखायें उत्तर प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर खोली गई हैं ; और

(ख) शेष आठ शाखायें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्री एम० सी० गुह) : (क) तथा (ख). जो बातें पूछी गयी हैं उनका उत्तर इस प्रकार है :

उन स्थानों के नाम जहां इम्पीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा खोली गयी है ।	खुलने की तारीख
१. आजमगढ़	२-१-१९५३
२. बहराइच	२२-१०-१९५१
३. बलिया	११-११-१९५२
४. बस्ती	११-११-१९५२
५. बिजनौर	१-६-१९५४
६. बदायूं	२-१२-१९५२
७. गोंडा	११-११-१९५२
८. लखीमपुर खीरी	२-१२-१९५२
९. मैनपुरी	११-११-१९५२
१०. मिरजापुर	१-७-१९५३
११. पीलीभीत	२-३-१९५३
१२. रुहकी	१-१२-१९५३
१३. शाहजहांपुर	११-११-१९५२

उन स्थानों के नाम जहां ३०-६-१९५६ तक इंपीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा खोलने का विचार है ।

१. बांदा
२. देवरिया *
३. फतेहपुर
४. गाजीपुर
५. हरदोई
६. जौनपुर
७. मवाना
८. उन्नाव

*देवरिया में इम्पीरियल बैंक आफ इंडिया की शाखा १ फरवरी, १९५५ को खोल दी गयी है ।

युद्धसामग्री के कारखाने

५८०. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय युद्धसामग्री के कारखानों में नागरिकों के उपयोग की वस्तुयें बनाने की व्यवस्था करने के फलस्वरूप कितनी सामग्री प्रति वर्ष तैयार होने की सम्भावना है और इस कार्य के कारण कितने व्यक्ति काम पर लगे हैं और लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) नागरिकों के उपयोग की वस्तुयें बनाने की जो व्यवस्था की गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न केन्द्रों के लिये सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह राशि रक्षा विभाग के कोष से दी जाती है अथवा किसी अन्य कोष से, यदि किसी अन्य कोष से दी जाती है तो किस से ; और

(घ) ऐसी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से अभी तक कुल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई है और ऐसी वस्तुओं के विक्रय मूल्य और उत्पादन व्यय में कितने प्रतिशत का अन्तर है और इस अन्तर का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जाता है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) १९५४-५५ में २४० लाख से अधिक की लागत का माल बनने की आशा है । आशा की जाती है कि आगामी वर्षों में यह निकास और भी अच्छा हो जायेगा ।

इस समय असैनिक व्यापार सम्बन्धी कार्य पर लगाये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या लगभग ७००० है । यदि काम बढ़ा तो यह संख्या भी बढ़ेगी ।

(ख) तथा (ग). इस कार्य के लिये कारखानावार कोई राशि नियत नहीं की गई है । अतिरिक्त खर्च के लिये बजट में वित्तीय उपबन्ध किया गया है । यह खर्च बनाये सामान को बेच कर निकाल लिया जाता है ।

(घ) पिछले कुछ वर्षों में आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में किये गये असैनिक कार्य का मूल्य यह है :—

१९५२-५३	१९५३-५४ (लाखों में)	१९५४-५५
७२·७८	१७५·००	३४०·०० (लगभग)

बेचे गये सामान का मूल्य उस पर आई बनाने की लागत और बाजार के वर्तमान भावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आंका जाता है । यदि कुछ लाभ हुआ है तो उस का विस्तार अभी पूरी तरह से प्राप्य नहीं है ।

हिमालय पर्वतारोहण संस्था

५८९. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल सरकार ने दार्जिलिंग की पर्वतारोहण संस्था को ५,००० रुपयों की सहायता दी है ; और

(ख) क्या इस संस्था के विकास के लिये सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) अभी तक नेपाल सरकार से १०,००० रुपये का अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) इस संस्था ने अभी ही कार्य करना आरम्भ किया है । अभिप्राय यह है कि वास्तविक अनुभव होने पर इस का विकासन किया जाये ।

VOLUNTARY EDUCATIONAL ORGANISATION

582. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount given as financial aid to each Voluntary Educational Organisation since 1952 and its purpose; and

(b) the number of organisations which applied for the aid and the number that were refused the aid?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

LOANS TO STATES

583. Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans granted to the States free of interest during the last five years (State-wise);

(b) whether Government intend to sanction further loans free of interest for the next Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, how much money will be advanced to each State (State-wise)?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) A statement showing the amount of loans granted to States free of interest during 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 28]. Similar information in respect of 1950-51 and 1954-55 will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The pattern for the next Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

584. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation betweeen 1st December, 1954 and 31st January, 1955 and the names of the Industries to which these loans were granted; and

(b) the number of applications which are still pending disposal?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Seven loans were sanctioned by the Corporation during this period to the following industrial concerns:

1. Steel and Allied Products Limited, Calcutta.
2. Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Madras.
3. Kapila Textile Mills Limited, Mysore.
4. Associated Pigments Limited, Calcutta.
5. Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Limited, Ambala.
6. The Jaipur Metals and Electricals Limited, Jaipur.
7. The Pravara Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited, Ahmednagar.

(b) Ten.

TAJ MAHAL

585. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the amount spent for the maintenance of the Taj Mahal during the last three years upto the 31st December, 1954?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Rs. 56,317-9-3 in 1952-53.

Rs. 66,315-14-3 in 1953-54, and
Rs. 39,250-15-6 in 1954-55 upto 31st December, 1954.

ADIBASIS

586. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools that existed for Adibasis in the Districts of Midnapur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar in 1947 and their number on the 31st December, 1954; and

(b) the number of scholarships awarded to *Adibasi* students of these areas during 1954-55.

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): The matter referred to in the question is primarily, the concern of the West Bengal Government.

GOLCONDA FORT (HYDERABAD)

587. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the repair work of Golconda Fort has started; and

(b) if so, the amount provided for the repairs?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For 1954-55 the provision was Rs. 26,800.

SMUGGLING

588. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smugglers shot dead by the Indian Police during 1954 on the Indo Pakistan border;

(b) whether any of the smugglers are under arrest and if so, how many; and

(c) the value of goods recovered from them?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):

(a) Twelve smugglers were shot dead on the West Pakistan border during the year 1954. All these persons were killed in encounters with the police. On the East Pakistan border no such incident is reported to have occurred.

(b) Seven persons in all were arrested by the police. Of these, two persons have since been convicted.

(c) Goods worth about Rs. 3,771 and Rs. 3,954 were recovered from those shot dead, and those arrested, respectively.

EAST PUNJAB PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

589. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the East Punjab Public Safety Act has been extended to the States of Ajmer and Delhi;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched under this Act, along with the result of same; and

(c) the number of cases in which Section 9 of the Act has been applied?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The East Punjab Public Safety Act 1949 is now no longer in force in Ajmer or in Delhi, since 15th August, 1951 and 15th October, 1951 respectively.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 29.]

CENTRAL ACTS

590. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Central Acts which were declared *ultra vires* by the High Courts and the Supreme Court during the years 1953 and 1954;

(b) the extent to which these Acts were declared *ultra vires;* and

(c) the appeals, if any, pending in the Supreme Court?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): (a) and (b). Information has so far been received from Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhy Pradesh, Saurashtra and Ajmer. No Central Act has been declared *ultra vires* by the High Court or the Judicial Commissioner's Court, as the case may be, in any of these States. As regards the other States, information is not at present available.

Three Central Acts—the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance and Act, 1950, section 7 of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949, and sections 5(1) and 5(4) of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947—have been declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court during 1953 and 1954.

(c) Does not arise.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

591. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers and other Government servants who originally opted for Pakistan but later came to India; and

(b) the number of officers and other Government servants who came to India on first option and later left for Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Government have no information about the total number of such persons. 4936 persons who had finally opted for Pakistan, however, applied for re-absorption in India on the ground that they had come back to India.

(b) The number of persons who finally opted for India, but subsequently migrated to Pakistan is about 1200.

HYDERABAD CURRENCY

592. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether *Halli Sicca* Currency has been completely withdrawn from circulation from the 1st April, 1955 in the Hyderabad State; and

(b) if so, total amount of currency thus withdrawn?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes, Sir. But facilities for conversion into Indian currency of *Halli Sicca* currency which might have remained with the members of the public after that date will be provided up to the 31st March 1956 at all the offices of the Hyderabad State Bank and the Treasuries and Sub-treasuries of the Hyderabad Government.

(b) Between the 31st March 1953 when O. S. Rs. 42·12 crores were in circulation and the 5th March 1955 O. S. Rs. 35:28 have been withdrawn.

MERGER OF HOME AND STATES MINISTRIES

593. **Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the personnel working in the Ministry of States before its amalgamation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, have been given the same status—pay, designation etc. in the Ministry of Home Affairs, or treated as juniors to the personnel already working in the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) how many of them have been reverted to their substantive posts: and

(c) the total number of staff working in the Ministry of States before its amalgamation?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). All the officers of the States Ministry absorbed in the Ministry of Home Affairs, were appointed to equivalent posts carrying the same rates of pay as held by them in the States Ministry.

(c) Prior to the merger, the Ministry of States had 24 Gazetted Officers and 225 Non-Gazetted personnel.

RESERVE BANK

594. **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the present Directors of the Reserve Bank of India with their antecedents and the dates of their appointments;

(b) the considerations that weigh with Government before appointing the Directors; and

(c) whether they propose to allow representation of the constituent co-operative organisation in the management and control of the Reserve Bank of India?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Besides the Governor, two Deputy

Governors and one Government official, the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India consists of 10 directors nominated by the Central Government under provisions of Section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. A statement showing the names of these 10 directors, the date of appointment of each with brief notes about their vocation etc., is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure 30].

(b) The Directors of the Reserve Bank are chosen from well known public men having an intimate knowledge of financial, banking and economic matters. Some of the directors are or have been directors of old and well established business concerns and others are economists and co-operators having knowledge of rural economic conditions.

(c) Section 9(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act provides for representation of interests of co-operative banks on the Local Boards and men connected with the movement are nominated on the Local Boards. One member from each of the Local Boards is nominated in the Central Board, *vide* Section 8(1) (b) of the said Act.

STENOGRAPHERS

596. **Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the weightage accorded to displaced Stenographers from N.W.F.P. has been granted to them to bring them on par with displaced Stenographers from Sind;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of the difference in scales of pay prevailing in the provinces and the Central Secretariat, no weightage has been allowed to displaced Stenographers to bring them on par with the Secretariat Stenographers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Government were of opinion that employees of Noth West Frontier Province should not suffer any disadvantage compared to those from Sind merely on the ground that the pay scales of the former were lower, largely on account of financial reasons. Government are satisfied that the nature of work done by officers of corresponding rank in these two former Provinces was broadly speaking more or less similar. In respect of the Central Government, the position is, however, different. Government have always been of opinion that it is neither desirable nor possible to compare posts in the Central Government with those in the Provincial State Governments.

सरकारी नौकरी में विदेशी नागरिक

५६७. **डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास यह बतलाने वाले आंकड़े हैं कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों में कितने विदेशी नागरिक नौकरी कर रहे हैं और वे किन-किन देशों के राष्ट्रजन हैं ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार ऐसे आंकड़े संगृह करने का विचार कर रही हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार कब तक उन आंकड़ों का संगृह कर लेगी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख) . केन्द्रीय और "ग" राज्य सरकार के आधीन नागरिक पदों पर विदेशियों की १-१२-५४ तक की संख्या उस विवरण में दी गई हैं जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९] । "क" और "ख" राज्यों की वैसी ही सूचना अभी हमारे पास नहीं हैं ।

(ग) यह सूचना एकत्र करने से केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई लाभदायक उद्देश्य सिद्ध नहीं होगा क्यों कि "क" और "ख" राज्यों के पदों

की नियुक्ति का अधिकार केवल उनको ही हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता हैं ।

ELECTION PETITIONS

598. { **Shri S. V. L. Narasimham:** **Shri C. R. Chowdary:**

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions in respect of elections to Parliament still pending decision by the Election Tribunals;

(b) how many of them were filed in 1952; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in their disposal?

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): (a) Election petitions relating to elections to Parliament. 4

(b) Filed in 1952 ... 2

(c) The main reason for the delay in disposal of three out of the four petitions is the issue of orders by the Supreme Court and High Courts staying further proceedings before the Tribunals. The fourth was filed only in July 1954 and trial before the Election Tribiunal is in progress.

BASIC SCHOOLS

599. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Basic Schools which teach agriculture, spinning and weaving as Basic Crafts; and

(b) whether the results achieved by these Schools have been assessed on scientific lines?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). The information required is primarily the concern of the State Governments.

DELHI POLICE

600. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any percentage has been fixed for recruitment to the Delhi Police for persons belonging to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab respectively; and

(b) if so, what is that percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Except in the case of Gazetted posts which are manned by officers from the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh on a 50:50 basis no percentage has been fixed.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS INSTALLATIONS

601. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workload has gone down by a good deal in Army Ordnance Corps installations; and

(b) the average number of wagons received in and despatched from these installations daily during the last six months from September, 1954;

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 112 and 115 wagons respectively.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

602. Shri Ram Dass Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Junior Commissioned Officers in the Army Ordnance Corps in Groups (A) and (B) separately; and

(b) the number of Commissioned Officers in Army Ordnance Corps?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Group 'A' (Ammunition Examiners) 50

Group 'B' (Clerks G.D. Clerks, Stores and Storemen Technical).

Clerk G.D.	123
Clerks Stores	158
Storemen Technical	387
	668

(b) 824

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 5th April, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Elven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

12 NOON.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION ETC., UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act 1951:

(1) Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. 21 (3)-T.B./54, dated the 24th March, 1955; and

(2) Ministry of Commerce and Industry letter No. TC/ID/E/88 comp/53/HTI, dated the 2nd March, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-110/55].

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee met on the 4th April 1955 and agreed to the allocation of time in regard to Government Legislative business as mentioned below:—

1. The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee.—10 hours in all. (6 hours for General Discussion, 3 hours for Clause by Clause consideration and 1 hour for Third Reading.)

2. The Sea Customs (Amendment) Bill.—2 hours. (excluding the time already taken).

3. The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Bill, as passed by the Rajya Sabha.—½ hr.

In order to find time for the important Government legislative and other business to be taken up during the current session, the Committee recommend that the House should also sit on the following days, namely:

Saturday, the 23rd April, 1955;

Saturday, the 30th April, 1955;

Monday, the 2nd May, 1955;

Tuesday, the 3rd May, 1955; and

Wednesday, the 4th May, 1955.

There will be no question hour on these days.

I shall now ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to move a formal motion for the approval of this report by the House.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Government legislative business as announced by the Speaker today."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to the Government legislative business as announced by me today."

The Motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: So, this becomes the Allocation of Time Order of the House.

Shri Jangde (Bilaspur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to know about the Untouchability Offences Bill. You had allotted 8 hours for this Bill. I want to know whether it is coming or not.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are thinking of bringing it before the House before we disperse.

Mr. Speaker: The allotment has been made. I believe 8 hours have already been allotted by the Business Advisory Committee.

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*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56

DEMANDS RE: MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Demands in respect of the Ministry of Production and I shall call upon the hon. Minister to reply;

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): In the course of the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry yesterday several good things have been said about the working of this Ministry during the last year by many speakers. I am grateful for the appreciative references made by them and I would like to assure them that what they have said will act as a spur and an incentive for further dynamic efforts in so far as the work of this Ministry in the future is concerned. I am also conscious of the fact that some Members made certain adverse remarks on the working of this Ministry while even they had some good words to say about certain aspects of the working of this Ministry. I am grateful to them also.

I would like, right at the outset, to assure the House that no complacency or any such feeling whatsoever will overtake this Ministry in the discharge of its duties. I think it was my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee who said that this Ministry was putting on an armoury of complacency in so far as its work was concerned and that every syllable of the report of the Ministry indicated that. I would like to assure him particularly that the Ministry is fully conscious of its responsibilities and the Ministry will not rest content with what has been achieved, but will always be on the look-out for new ventures and for the performance of new duties in a spirit of enthusiasm and vigour.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

In so far as the work of this Ministry is concerned, there are certain ideas in the minds of the hon. Members which I would like to remove. It is assumed, for example, that all the public sector industries, whether existing ones or new ones, come under the exclusive scope of this Ministry. That is not the correct position. So far as the existing State undertakings are concerned, it will be noticed that several other Ministries are in charge of several State undertakings. I will give only a few instances. The Ordnance industries, The Hindustan Aircraft factory, and the Electronic Factory which is now being set up are under the control of the Ministry of

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* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Defence. The Chittaranjan Locomotive factory and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur are under the Ministry of Railways. The Telephone factory at Bangalore is under the Ministry of Communications. In so far as new undertakings are concerned, I would like to point out that it is not as if all new undertakings in the public sector will be exclusively handled by the Production Ministry. To give only a recent instance for example, in the sphere of steel, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been given the responsibility of conducting negotiations with the British interests to set up an additional steel unit in our country. A question was raised whether that is going to be in the public sector or private sector. I can definitely answer that question that it is going to be in the public sector, while the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will handle it. I am giving this example only to point out that if it is the idea of any hon. Member in this House that the Production Ministry is in exclusive charge of all public sector industries, that is not correct.

As the House is aware, we are going to have a vastly rising tempo of industrial development in our country, particularly in the Second Five Year Plan. The Second Five Year Plan is on the anvil now. Several discussions are going on and in the next few months, the blue-print of the Second Five Year Plan will be available to us. It cannot be that one Ministry will be able to take up the responsibility of the vast industrial development which we have in view. So, it becomes necessary for one or two or three Ministries to handle the industrial programme that we are likely to include in the Second Five Year Plan. I wanted to clear the ground in this matter in the very beginning because yesterday some of the Members who spoke exhorted the Production Ministry to keep in mind that we are going to have a socialistic pattern of society and that the Production Ministry should do everything that is necessary in order to usher in a welfare State based on a socialistic pattern of society. It seemed to me that they were looking forward only to the Production Ministry to discharge this very onerous responsibility.

Several specific proposals were also made with regard to the starting of new industries. For example, one Member said that the Production Ministry should establish a cement factory at Nandikonda or near it. A suggestion was made that the responsibility for the production of sulphur should be with the Production Ministry. Paper was mentioned. Chemicals and soda ash were mentioned. So many other items were mentioned. I would like to point out that apart from these which have already been listed in the Production Ministry's report as the industries which are now being handed by the Production Ministry, what other industries the Production Ministry should have to take up in the coming years will depend on the Second Five Year Plan and on the programme as to which Ministries will have to handle which particular industries included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Are we to take it from what the hon. Minister said that the basic industries are not going to be controlled by the Production Ministry, but will be divided up amongst all the other Ministries?

Shri K. C. Reddy: That was exactly what I was saying. It does not necessarily follow that all basic industries will be handled by the Production Ministry. It is just possible, because of convenience, that some other Ministries will have to handle basic industries also. I am just telling what the present position is so that the Members may have a correct picture of how things have been organised.

Shri S. C. Singhal (Aligarh Distt.) May I know the basis of this division?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The basis is convenience.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East): Or inconvenience.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No rigid, rational, logical division of distribution of work

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

in the various Ministries is possible not only in this country, but also in other countries. So, while there should be some logical basis, in these things it is not always possible to draw a rigid line between the work of this Ministry and another Ministry. That is what I am trying to point out.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): May I request for enlightenment? Does that mean division of a particular industry, for example the steel industry, between two Ministries, that is, one Ministry has one factory and the other Ministry has the other factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The answer is obvious. Even from the very beginning, for example, the private units like Tatas and IISCO (*An Hon. Member*: That is different) and a State unit like Bhadravati were under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce, and Industry. When the new units had to be established, it is true that the Ministry of Production undertook the responsibility of starting the new units. So, it is clear that even before the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was looking after a State Industry like the Bhadravati iron and steel plant. I am just mentioning this because several proposals were made, as I pointed out, that the Ministry of Production should establish this industry and that industry and so on and so forth.

Soda ash was mentioned for example. With regard to soda ash, three licences have been given to private parties to establish new units in our country, one in Bihar, one in Saurashtra and one, I think, in the South. So, the necessity has not arisen so far for the Government to think of establishing a soda ash industry in the public sector. So, I would like to point out that the work of the Production Ministry in the future will depend upon any programme that will be chalked out from time to time. It will be done on the basis of each individual industry and not upon the basis of any particular sector, this sector or that sector.

Having said that, I would also like to make it clear that by and large the Production Ministry I believe will be responsible for the largest number of industries that will be established in the public sector, if not all public sector industries.

The next point I would like to refer is the agreements which we have entered into with various companies for the establishment of several industries. Reference was made by more than one speaker to the oil refinery agreements, the agreements with the French company so far as the shipyard is concerned, the agreement with Oerlikons so far as the machine tool factory is concerned and several other agreements of that nature. I am at the moment not referring to the recent agreements in so far as the production of steel is concerned, with the Krupp-Demag firm or with the Soviet organisation. With regard to these agreements, there is a certain amount of apprehension, a lurking suspicion in the minds of some hon. Members. Particularly my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee was very apprehensive that we are allowing foreign capital to enter into the country and to tighten their grip on us. He was also doubtful whether any good purpose was being served by these oil refinery agreements.

On the other hand, he seemed to indicate that it would be very deleterious for the best interests of the country. It must be remembered in the first instance that most of the agreements to which reference was made yesterday were concluded about four or five years ago. It is necessary to bear in mind the conditions existing at that time. If we were concluding the oil refinery agreements today, it is just possible that we might not have relied upon the refinery companies for the investment of their capital entirely. What I would like to point out is this, that in all these agreements, the main objective of the Government of India is to serve the best interests of India and not the

interests of any other country. If there is any apprehension any fear or suspicion in the mind of any hon. Member that we are entering into this agreement or that agreement in order to serve the interests of other countries or foreign firms, I should say they are entirely mistaken. We have always to bear in mind the circumstances and the point of time at which a particular agreement was entered into and also the main purpose for which that particular agreement was entered into. It should be remembered that in the field of industrial development, we are just making a very large beginning. Let us take even advanced countries, countries which have advanced industrially—I will take the example of Soviet Russia. When they had to build up industries from scratch it is well known that they had to depend upon foreign assistance, either from Germany or the United Kingdom or the United States of America and other countries and they did not hesitate to draw on their experience in the matter of building up of their industries.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Does the hon. Minister suggest that they depended on foreign investments?

An Hon. Member: Investments too.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I know the difference. All that I was pointing out was the general aspect, namely that all industrially backward countries will have to depend either on foreign technical know-how or foreign technical experience which they have built up over the centuries and also in some cases on foreign capital where it is absolutely necessary.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-west): May I interrupt?

The Soviet Government did not have any foreign investment excepting, I think about £4 million.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It may be, a least £4 million was there. This is not the occasion when we can go into the details as to what amount was invested or was not invested at what point of time etc. I am referring to the general position.

I would like to say that so far as the oil refinery agreements are concerned, the fact that the country needed these refineries was the most dominant objective, was the most dominant idea in the mind of the Government at that time. It is much better to depend upon the import of crude oil rather than depend upon the import of refined oil. Secondly, the establishment of these oil refineries in our country has, as has been already pointed out on earlier occasions, resulted in considerable saving of foreign exchange. Yesterday, the hon. Member Shri H. N. Mukerjee was pointing that we do not know how much foreign exchange is going to be saved, we do not know if these refineries have completely gone into production. I would like to inform him the simple fact that these oil refineries, two of them, have already gone into production and they are contributing for the saving of foreign exchange to that extent.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): At what rate?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Also it should be kept in mind that these oil refineries are a training ground for our young men to gather experience particularly in the sphere of chemical industry. And from the income-tax point of view also...

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Are they being trained?

How many trainees have been taken on hand?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can give the figures, but I am afraid I will not have the time to give all the detailed figures, but I may answer straightaway that so far as the Burmah-Shell oil refinery is concerned, there are only about 60 foreign employees there and all the rest, about 400 to 500 are Indian nationals.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: At what levels?

Shri Bansal: At what level?

Mr. Chairman: May I remind hon Members that this is not the occasion

[Mr. Chairman]

to put questions to the hon. Minister? After the hon. Minister has finished his reply, questions can be put to him. Otherwise, incessant questions at this stage tend to shape the thread of debate.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Would you kindly allow us to put one or two questions at the end because this is a very vital matter?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Except for about 60 people, all the others are our nationals. And in all companies we have got a phased programme of replacing the existing foreign personnel by our own nationals. For example, in the course of the next three or four years, it is expected that about 96 or 97 per cent of all the employees will be our own nationals.

I would like to inform the House that constant watch is being kept by the Ministry as regards this very important problem. We are always finding out whether satisfactory progress is being made in this particular respect, and I do not think that so far we have any reason for any grave satisfaction.

So from that point of view also, the establishment of these oil refineries has been beneficial to the country. Of course, it may be argued that in regard to this matter or in regard to the other matter we have given away concessions to the oil refineries, and to that extent our interests have suffered. What I would like to point out is this that under the circumstances prevailing at the time these agreements were entered into, the best possible terms have been obtained, and I do not think if we wanted oil refineries in our country we could have had a better agreement than what we have now.

With regard to the other agreements also, I would like to say, whether it is the case of the French consultants or the other consultants or any consultants in regard to any other company, the agreements have been entered into after a good deal of care, after protracted negotiations, after weighing the *pros* and *cons* of every clause in the agreement that has been entered into. What I would like to emphasise is that these agreements have not been concluded in a sort of haphazard way without going into all the details of the various classes of the agreement.

Another aspect that I would like to point out in this connection is this. We lay great stress and importance on the training part of our various agreements with these foreign technical firms. In fact in respect of each agreement, we have taken care to see that suitable provisions are included in the agreement for the foreign technical people to give the necessary training for our own men, and as early as possible to replace the foreign men by our own nationals.

In fact one of the most important problems that we have got to face in this country in the near future is with regard to this problem of personnel and training. I just referred a little while ago to the fact that we are going to enter into an era of fast industrial development. And one of the problems which we have got to tackle, and tackle from now, is to train a corps of properly trained personnel in order to man these various industries that we want to establish. So not only have we taken care to see that in the various agreements that we have concluded till now all possible facilities will be given to train our own nationals by making use of the foreign personnel who will be there in the beginning, but we are also thinking of establishing in this country in the very near future a number of additional training institutes.

Take for example Sindri. With regard to foreign personnel, at one time there were quite a large number of personnel there, about five or six or more than that. Today we have got only one foreign person in this Sindri factory; all others are our own nationals. Gradually we have been able to achieve that result; so also in the case of other companies, we are gradually replacing the foreign personnel. We are making use of the foreign techni-

cal people who come in the beginning in order to train our own people, and then to see it that these various undertakings are run by our own men. This is the case with regard to cables, with regard to penicillin, with regard to DDT and even with regard to the new steel companies that we are proposing to establish in our country now.

A point was made with regard to the purchase of the maximum plant and equipment in regard to the new steel plants and other plants that we propose to establish, in our own country. That fact also is kept in mind, and Government are anxious to see that with regard to any new plant that they are going to establish, such part of the plant which may be fabricated in our country should be purchased here and only for the remaining part of the plant we should go to foreign countries.

In this connection, I would like to point out that Government realise the importance of establishing heavy industries in the country. I am afraid we have not made any large beginning in this direction. I expect that in the Second Five Year Plan we will lay great emphasis on the setting up of heavy industries in our country. We are going to make a beginning, I hope very soon, in the matter of building heavy electrical equipment. In regard to building up of other heavy industries also Government are giving their earnest consideration to this problem, and if and when we put up sufficient units for the manufacture of various plants, then it will be possible for us to become more and more self-reliant and self-dependent with regard to this important requirement of our country in the course of our industrial development.

Then I would like to refer to one or two other broad aspects that were given expression to yesterday by some of the hon. Members. I think it was my hon. friend Shri Meghnad Saha who said that the various industries under the Production Ministry excepting the Sindri factory were all running continuously at losses. I do not know what the basis of his statement was. I am glad that he conceded that Sindri was doing fairly well. Sindri, after the establishment of the coke-oven plant and after the setting up of the new plant for producing urea and double salt, will become more economical, in so far as production of fertilisers is concerned. Apart from that, with regard to the others, he said they are all being continuously worked at losses. I have got figures with me to show that so far as the railway collieries are concerned, taken as a whole they have been working at a profit for the last three years, starting from about Rs. 40 lakhs a year to about Rs. 45 or 46 lakhs or anywhere between that; the collieries have been for the first time working at a profit taken as a whole. So also some other industries are expected to work at a profit. For example, the DDT factory has just gone into production; the penicillin factory is about to go into production, and the cables one has just gone into production; and it is too early to say whether these factories have been working at a loss or will work at a profit.

The only industry that has been working at a loss is the Hindustan Shipyard. But as everyone may know, in almost any other country in the world there is no shipyard industry anywhere which is not getting either directly or indirectly help from the respective governments of the countries in which they are located. The nature of the industry is like that. It should also be remembered that the original promoters of this Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam—all credit to them for their enterprise, I am not blaming them or criticising them—found after a few years of working of the factory that they could not proceed with the factory because they were always and continuously incurring losses. The nature of the industry has been such. And they were on the point of closing down. It was at that stage, because of the supreme importance of the shipping industry for the nation, that Government stepped in and took over the factory. It is also a fact that should be remembered

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

that for a good time to come, for a long time to come, the Hindustan Shipyard cannot hope to give a balance-sheet saying, we have earned such and such profits. It has got to depend upon Government assistance; it has got to depend upon Government subsidy; of course, it may vary from year to year, that is a different matter. But to expect that an industry like the Shipyard is going to show a balance-sheet with profit is to expect the impossible.

A reference was made to the Hindustan Housing Factory. The history of the Hindustan Housing Factory everyone knows. It was only very recently that we tried to reorganise the Hindustan Housing Factory and a company was formed and the balance-sheet that has been published in the report of the Ministry for this year covers only the particular year when the Hindustan Housing Factory has been working only a few months. How can we expect a profit in such a balance-sheet, where the factory has been working only for a few months? Let us see what the results will be during 1955-56. So we have got to judge all these things very carefully. I would very humbly submit that to make a sweeping general statement that all the industries and projects under the Ministry of Production are working at a loss is rather uncharitable and unfair. It should also be remembered—if I may indulge in that remark—as to what is the performance of the private sector, because if there is any one in this House who thinks that the public sector, by its very nature, cannot be run successfully because the State has not the capacity or the experience to run it, I would ask this question of him—how many private units have not suffered any losses? The share value of how many companies has not depreciated? How many companies have not floundered? So we must judge all these things on a comparative basis, an objective basis, and then come to conclusions. Yesterday one hon. Member asked, why not take over the Sodepur works, why not take over some mill in Ambarnath, why not take over the silk factory, why not take over the Sholapur Mills? These are glaring examples where the private sector of industry has fared very unsatisfactorily. I am not going into the reasons; I am not going to criticise them or do any such thing; I am only pointing out a patent fact. Here you come forward and say, take over these industries, and if they are taken over, the next day there will be criticism that these industries are suffering losses—the balance-sheets show them; so the State is not capable of managing these industries. I was very glad that regarding this aspect of the question, Dr. Lanka Sundaram referred to the Shipyard. I have already said under what circumstances the Shipyard was taken over, how the previous company was incurring losses, and what is the position so far as the Shipyard is concerned.

I would now deal with certain specific industries which are under the charge of the Production Ministry. I will take the steel industry in the first instance. I am glad that many Members who spoke yesterday congratulated the Ministry on the quick progress that has been made in regard to this matter during the last one year or two. As the House is aware, for a good period of five or six or seven years, we were talking about steel, and owing to circumstances beyond Government's control—financial crisis and so on and so forth—we were not able to make any real headway. Now, we are in the midst of a situation when we can say that from the production of round about one million tons, which is the present production in the country, we will be reaching the target of six million tons by the end of the Second Five Year Plan. This, I submit, is a very remarkable progress. With regard to this development, with regard to this increase of capacity in the production of steel, the two main decisions that have been taken during the last two years have been esta-

blishment of the plant at Rourkela in Orissa and the one that is proposed to be set up at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh. With regard to these two agreements, several observations have been made. My friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, referred to it and to him the agreement with the Soviet authorities was smelling like a rose—it was all very sweet; there was no objection—whereas he was very critical about the agreement with the German combine. As against this, my friend, Shri Bansal, while he had nothing to say specifically against the agreement with the Soviet authorities, he pointed out that the agreement was defective with regard to two or three matters; but he had nothing very much to say against the agreement with the German combine. I am pointing out the approach of these two hon. Members to the agreements only to pinpoint the fact that very often their reactions or judgements about these agreements are subjective in their complexion rather than based on any objective examination of the terms of the agreements. For example, Shri H. N. Mukerjee was pointing out that the fees that had been decided upon in the case of Krupps-Demag was excessively high. May I point out to him that the fees that has been decided upon in the case of the agreement with the Soviet authorities also is more or less on the same scale as that which has been incorporated in the agreement with Krupps—Demag? I am just giving one example—I cannot go into all the details.

With regard to the agreement with the Soviet authorities, one or two points were made by Shri Bansal, to which I would like to make a brief reference. He said that global tenders were not provided for in the agreement. My question is: how can global tenders be provided for in an agreement of the kind that we have entered into with a Government, that is, the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics? This agreement is on a government to government basis; it is not possible to submit a government to a tender system—it is quite obvious. I was surprised yesterday when the point was made that we had not provided for global tenders in the agreement with the Soviet Government. But in order to ensure for ourselves that we are going to get the plant at a fair price, a provision in the agreement has been made, that we have the right to reject the whole scheme unless the prices are negotiated and mutually agreed to. So we get the same advantages as under the global tender system; we will know the current world prices of steel plants from the global tenders invited in the case of Rourkela. He also said that the agreement did not specify any penalty for non-performance. If he had read the agreement carefully—which, I believe, he has—he would have found one or two things. I would like to invite his attention to them. Article 1, sub-paragraph (2) stipulates;

> "The work shall be commissioned partly by the 31st December 1958 and completely by the 31st December 1959."

By article 18 of the agreement:

> "The Soviet organisations guarantee that the performance of the plant, machinery and equipment will be up to stated capacities. The guarantee will be fulfilled by operating individual items for a period of two months and by the integrated operation of the complete works for a minimum period of six months. The Soviet authorities undertake at their own cost to correct any defects pointed out or to replace such plant and machinery as is found to be unsatisfactory, or, alternatively, to reimburse the Indian authorities the cost of such rectification or replacement, if it is done by the Indian Government".

These are definite guarantees, I submit, coupled with penalties. In addition, the payment is spread over 12 equal instalments; by the proviso under section 1 of article 12, any delay in commissioning the works will entitle the Indian authorities to post-

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

pone payment of further instalment by a corresponding period. All these provisions are adequate guarantee, and penalties are provided in the agreement.

Here I may refer to another point which was made by Shri Bansal, with regard to recruitment, he said that in the case of the Bhilai steel project, projects division has been set up and advertisements have been made for special posts. Yes, it has been made, and I also pointed out, when he was speaking, that a Special Committee has been set up with which experts also will be associated, who will carefully go into this question of recruitment and select only the best possible men. I was very surprised when he made the proposal that the Union Public Service Commission should undertake this responsibility of recruitment. Well, I do not want to characterise it very strongly; I do not know if his intention was that the plant should be established in good time or that it should be established long after, after years and years.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I interrupt the hon. Minister? How long does the Union Public Service Commission take to recruit people? What is the average time taken?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know, if the hon. Member puts a separate question regarding that, either I or the Minister concerned will try to answer. But, I can say this that in so far as commercial undertakings are concerned, if you want to recruit your personnel through the Union Public Service Commission—I am not blaming the Union Public Service Commission—if you have got to recruit for a commercial undertaking through that agency, then, I say, it will not be possible to adhere to time schedules, to say the least about it.

Then, with regard to the German agreement another point was made by Shri Mukerjee. He said that though the provision for global tenders has been incorporated in the Agreement, of what value it is when the amount to be invested by the Germans will be in proportion to the cost of the equipment that they will be able to supply ultimately after these global tenders are dealt with. My simple answer is, if they do not secure orders, I mean to say, if any of their tenders are not accepted and if they are not going to supply any plant by themselves, then they will not invest in the Company. That is all and it should satisfy my hon. friend very much indeed if such a contingency arises because there will not be foreign capital in our concern. But the mere fact that their possible investment is going to be linked up with the cost of the plant that they may supply in the light of the tenders that may be received from them and others, does not take away the advantage that we can secure by the inclusion of a provision for global tenders in this agreement. I fail to follow his argument on this point.

With regard to this agreement, I have taken some time only to show that in respect of these agreements we have taken the greatest possible care and we have associated our experts in the matter of negotiations, we have also taken the opinion of persons in the industry already to the maximum extent possible wherever such co-operation was readily available and I can say without a spirit of bravado that the two agreements entered into, the Krupp-Demag Agreement and the Soviet Agreement have been quite satisfactory.

I would like to refer now to one or two other aspects relating to these steel units which are to be established in our country. I think it was Mr. Bansal again who said that he was not satisfied with the progress of the Bhilai project.....

Shri Bansal: I did not mention Bhilai, I mentioned Rourkela.

Shri K. C. Reddy: You said, I remember, that we are not likely to adhere to the time schedule and this may be because of the fact that we have recently taken a decision to increase the capacity of the Bhilai plant

from half a million tons to one million tons capacity.

Shri Bansal: That is the German plant, is it not: then it is Rourkela and not Bhilai.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am very sorry; it is Rourkela. Thank you for the correction.

And, Mr. Meghnad Saha also said with regard to water, with regard to power, with regard to transport, according to his information, no concrete steps had been taken and he was almost sure that because nothing had been done with regard to the main things, it is likely that the project will not come into production according to the present time schedule. I would like to tell him—I have not got the time to go into the details—but I would like to assure him that with regard to all these matters to which he referred, concrete steps have been taken and there is no apprehension whatsoever either in the minds of our consultants or in our minds that these facilities will not be available at appropriate times for the installation and working of the Rourkela Steel Plant. But, I am ready to concede that because of the fact that we have now and here decided to increase the capacity of the plant from half a million tons to one million tons, it will incidentally result in greater economics of production of steel, certain additional time will be required in order to complete the preliminaries. The final project report which has now been received on the basis of half a million tons capacity will have to be suitably revised with regard to certain particulars to fit into the new capacity that we have now determined upon, namely, one million ton capacity and this will, naturally, take some time. Excepting that, I do not think, any valuable time will be lost and that we will be behind the time schedule in the matter of the establishment of the Rourkela Steel Plant.

Though no reference has been made during the course of the debate yesterday, notice of certain cut motions by most of the Members from Orissa regarding the participation of Oriyas in the building up of this project, has been given. I would like to make a brief reference to them. It was apprehended and brought to my notice also that there has been a lot of inconvenience caused to the peasants in the matter of land acquisition, that payment is not being made properly etc. etc. With regard to this, what I would like to say is all this that the Government of India or the Hindustan Steel Company have placed at the disposal of the Government of Orissa Rs. 20 lakhs for payment to the peasants whose land is going to be acquired.

Mr. Chairman: How long is the hon. Minister likely to take?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have got to refer to one important matter, Sir the Hindustan Shipyard. So, I would require ten minutes for that.

So, the money has been placed on the disposal of the Orissa Government and it is the responsibility of the Orissa Government to acquire land and pay compensation to the peasants and not to cause any inconvenience. With regard to this matter and with regard to various other matters, namely the rehabilitation of the people who will be displaced, and providing houses for them etc., all these matters are kept in mind; and the authorities of the Hindustan Steel Company are in constant touch with the Government of Orissa and I can assure the hon. Members from Orissa that no inconvenience or embarassment will be caused to the people there whose lands are going to be acquired and also suitable employment will be given to those who are displaced as far as possible. All these facts will be kept in mind.

Now, I would like to say a few words with regard to the Hindustan Shipyard. There is no time for me to go into details but I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain very important aspects of it.

Firstly, I would like to say that the Scindia Shipyard when it began to build the simple Jala type of vessels

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

they took 31 months to build the first ship, 28 months for the second ship and it was only after gaining experience in building these ships they were able, later on, to reduce the time taken to build ships.

Secondly, I would like to say that at the time the Government took over the shipyard there was no sufficient preplanning. I am not blaming any one but the fact was that. Orders had not been placed for steel, for engines and for other material and stores that were necessary for the building of ships. When the Hindustan Shipyard or the Government took over, they had to do all these things and there was necessarily delay in the receipt of several articles from abroad. Also, unfortunately, the only steel rolling mill that was working in this country, which was providing the plates, broke down for about 6 or 9 months and there was no steel available from our own resources and we had to get supplies from abroad. All these factors were there when the Shipyard was taken over by the Government. All these difficulties had to be overcome and the time for the production of ships had to be increased.

The next point I would like to make is.....

Mr. Chairman: I have to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister. I was given to understand that the hon. Minister is going to take 30 minutes. He has taken about 50 minutes. At the same time, I do not want to ask the hon. Minister not to go on, but he must know that I cannot put the cut motions to the vote of the House between 1 and 2·30. At the same time, it is proposed by the Opposition that there may be a division on one or two motions. So, I request him to consider that also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I will finish before one, Sir. I thought I had forty-five minutes.

It must be remembered that the type of vessels that are now being built in the Vizagapatam Shipyard are entirely different from the type of vessels that were being built before and the amount of work that has got to be put in is 50 per cent. more than the work that had to be put in for the old type of vessels—50 per cent. more man-hours for building a new type of vessel. It is very technical and it is not very easy. The criticism or argument is based on the fact that the Shipyard is today building the same old type of ships for which the Shipyard was accustomed in the past.

With regard to the French concern, I would like to say this that they are a well reputed firm with about a century of experience in ship-building. It is true—I am prepared to admit—that some of the technicians that they had sent, the two top men were found not up to the mark and, the House will be glad to hear that recently they have been replaced by other men. They have come and are trying their best to improve the business of the Shipyard.

Shri Bansal made a very strong remark "why do you throw dust in our eyes? How can the ships be launched before the engines are installed?" The simple fact is that the ships can be launched without the engines.

There are several other facts that I would like to place before the House, but I am racing against time and so it is not possible to do so now. But I would like to take a suitable opportunity in the very near future to acquaint hon. Members with all the details with regard to the progress of the Shipyard. There are several aspects which I would like to bring to the notice of hon Members in respect of this.

One other aspect I would like to touch upon is this—it is the labour aspect to which reference was made by Dr. Lanka Sundaram. I am very keen that labour should be treated very fairly and that Government should be model employers in respect of this matter. Also Dr. Lanka Sundaram should know that while the retrench-

ment took place on 1st April 1953, no additional recruitment was made till September 1954. He also complained that certain people were not being recruited out of the retrenched people but certain new recruits were taken.....

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Let him quote me properly. I said they were taken under a sort of strategem as apprentices.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to point out that after all the recruitment that is taking place now is not entirely in the categories to which the retrenched people belong. For example, if you want a fitter, you cannot take a rivetter and *vice versa*. But I would like to assure Dr. Lanka Sundaram and others that with regard to these retrenched men, whenever fresh people are required to do the jobs that they were doing preference is being given to retrenched men and not to fresh people. I made sure of this position and so I would like to assure hon. Members on that point. I have no doubts with regard to the statement that I am making on that point.

I would like also to say on this occasion that so far as housing is concerned, so far as amenities to labour are concerned, so far as wages are concerned, the Ministry of Production is very particular that the maximum facilities should be given to labour. It is time that we begin to consider labour as partners in the industry. That is the main objective that Government have in their minds, and I can assure hon. Members that so far as this aspect of the question is concerned, nothing will be left undone in order to give the maximum facilities to labour. You will be interested to know that in all the new quarters that we are constructing, there are two-room tenements for the employees. With regard to colliery labour also, Government have decided on a programme of construction during the next two or three years and I expect that satisfactory results will follow. The hon. Member, Dr. Rama Rao, wanted me to go and have a look at the housing conditions of colliery labour. I know they are far from satisfactory in some places and there is scope for improvement. Every effort is being made to effect improvement.

There are some other matters to which reference was made—in respect of coal and so on. My colleague, the Parliamentary Secretary, referred to some aspects in his speech and it is unnecessary for me to cover the same ground over again. With regard to collieries, a reference was made to nationalisation. With regard to this point, the policy of the Government of India is quite clear—the policy statement of 1948. It is not the intention of Government to nationalise here and now all the existing private collieries. According to that policy statement, the position has to be reviewed at the end of 1958 and Government will do it.

Another important aspect that I would like to touch upon is that if we can increase production by starting new units, Government's preference will be to use their resources in starting new units rather than spending the resources on acquiring old units which are already functioning. That is the broad approach to the problem, and if we keep that broad approach in mind, I think the position will be easily understood.

There was also a reference that much coal was being wasted. Perhaps the reference was to the mining methods or producing more metallurgical coal than is necessary. I would like to assure the House that wherever possible this waste is avoided. So far as metallurgical coal is concerned, every step is being taken to see that more metallurgical coal than is necessary is not produced, keeping in mind that the economic position of the collieries is not disturbed and there is no undue retrenchment of labour. Again I would like to avail of some other opportunity to throw more light on this subject.

It remains for me now to say that in the work that is ahead of us, the

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

Ministry of Production will do whatever is possible in order to contribute to the industrial development of our country as rapidly as possible.

Shri Bansal: On a point of clarification.....

Shri Meghnad Saha: May I put a question.....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. As a matter of fact, it is five minutes to 1 now and the cut motions are also to be put to the vote of the House. As there are several persons who want to put questions, the best way is for them to put down questions and get replies rather than to take up the time of the House now. I would, therefore, like the questions to be put down to the hon. Minister and he will be pleased to reply to them—not now.

I will put the cut motions to the vote of the House. In respect of two cut motions, it has been intimated to me that the Opposition wants a division—in respect of Demand No. 87, cut motion 692, and in respect of Demand No. 85, cut motion 816, I will put these motions separately to vote. I am now putting cut motion No. 692 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Production' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put all other cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

1 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put Demands to the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 131."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below*—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND NO. 86—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 87—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 88—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,89,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Government Collieries'."

DEMAND No. 89—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,92,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

DEMANDS RE. MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 127 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As the House is aware 5 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry. There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the Members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary for Leaders of Groups.

The hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power proposes to make an opening speech and lay before the House certain points of information.

DEMAND No. 65—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 66—IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 67—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 95,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,95,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 128—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,28,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: May I raise one point of order? The accepted convention is not for the Minister to open the debate.

Mr. Chairman: We have got a precedent in this very Session. The hon. Prime Minister made an opening speech. That also facilitates discussion. After all, the booklets relating to the Ministry are all in the hands of the hon. Members, and if more information is provided, it will be better for them. I will allow him to make a statement.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): Then, is he making two speeches—one now and another at the end?

Mr. Chairman: Of course, he shall reply. I think the hon. Minister wants to take only fifteen minutes at this stage.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): Yes, Sir. 15-20 minutes. With your permission, I shall take just a few minutes and say a few words at the start of this discussion. The usual documents have been supplied to the Members. I mean the annual report and the ten page summary. Yesterday also, I laid on the Table of the House a statement regarding the work done in respect of the flood protection measures. Still, I feel that I should present to the House some more material and some essential facts and figures in a condensed form. The idea is to further help the course of discussion and to enable the Members to make a correct appraisal of the work of the Ministry and view it in a proper perspective.

There are many aspects of the work of the Ministry which deserve mention and there are many points which may have to be elucidated. But I feel that there are two matters of major importance or of basic importance on which we must try to focus attention. Firstly, how far has the Five Year Plan in respect of this Ministry been implemented and how well has it been implemented? This resolves itself into a question of efficient, economic and speedy execution of the projects included in the Plan. Secondly, it is our duty to satisfy the House as to how adequately we have discharged our responsibility for laying sound foundations for planned development of our irrigation and power resources in the country. I shall deal with these two aspects.

I shall first give the House a broad picture of the performance in respect of irrigation and power in relation to the Five Year Plan. I am going to give sets of figures—a series of figures and I will crave the indulgence of the House.

will read them slowly. They are important figures which will help in a clear understanding of the whole situation.

Allocation of funds—both Central and States—for irrigation and power schemes—well known major schemes—in the Five Year Plan comes to Rs. 615 crores; on minor irrigation schemes etc. it comes to Rs. 114 crores. The total is Rs. 729 crores. This makes 32·5 per cent. of the entire Planned outlay.

Out of this for the multi-purpose projects, which were centrally financed, the original provision was Rs. 174 crores. Additions for revised estimates were made to the extent of Rs. 50 crores. The total is Rs. 224 crores.

Now, I give figures of expenditure for a period of five years:

1951-52 (actual)	Rs. 33 crores
1952-53 ,,	Rs. 42 crores
1953 54 ,,	Rs. 54 crores
Total for 3 years	Rs. 129 crores
Revised Estimates for 1954-55	Rs. 53 crores
Total estimated expenditure upto 1954-55	Rs. 182 crores
Budget Provision for 1955-56	Rs. 59 crores
Total	Rs. 241 crores

So, the total comes to about Rs. 241 crores against the provision of Rs. 224 crores, meaning an additional allotment of about Rs. 17 crores. In percentages, it will be very interesting to see how the tempo of expenditure increased.

1951-52	14·9 per cent.
1952-53	18·8 per cent.
1953-54	24·1 per cent.
Total	57·8 per cent.
1954-55	23·7 per cent.
Total	81·5 per cent.

The Budget provision for 1955-56 is about 26 per cent. So, the total performance would be about 107·5 per cent. and this represents the total implementation of the Plan in financial terms.

In the case of new schemes in the First Five Year Plan, there was a provision of a little more than Rs. 30 crores. The expenditure out of the above during the first three years was about Rs. 1·6 cores and the revised estimates for 1954-55 on several of these schemes come to about Rs. 4·2 crores. The Budget provision for 1955-56 is Rs. 26 crores and the total is Rs. 31·8 crores.

Regarding the States, the position is this:

Original provisionl	Rs. 294 crores
Later additions	Rs. 67 crores
Total	Rs. 361 crores
Expenditure in 1951-52 (13 per cent.)	Rs. 48 crores
Expenditure in 1952-53 (15.5 per cent.)	Rs. 56 crores
Expenditure in 1953-54 (16.5 per cent.)	Rs. 59 crores
Revised Estimate for 1954-55 (22 per cent.)	Rs. 80 crores
Total	Rs. 243·0 crores

It comes to 67·0 per cent.

We tried to collect information about the States regarding Budget provision for 1955-56. The information so far collected brings us a figure of over Rs. 100 crores for this year and that means that the performance of the States will be about 95 per cent. Perhaps it may be more. So, the overall position both for the Centre and the States according to these figures for the period of five years' implementation will be to the extent of 99 per cent. or a little more. That means almost full implementation.

I now come to the benefits—the physical targets and their completion. The total area planned was 29 million acres including minor irrigation; power planned was 2·23 million k.w. on completion of all the projects in the First Plan. This would constitute a percentage increase of 56 per cent. in respect of irrigation and 131 per cent. in respect of power, when compared with the position in 1950-51. Irrigation upto September 1954 was 3·9 million acres, that means 46 per cent. of the target of 8·5 million acres for the plan period; upto March 1955 4·9 million

[Shri Nanda]

acres, that is 58 per cent; anticipated up to the end of the Plan period 7 million acres; that is 82·5 per cent. And power 6·29 lakhs k.w., that is 57 per cent. of the target of 11 lakhs k.w., for the Plan period up to September 1954: 7 lakhs k.w. up to March 1955, that is 64 per cent. And the anticipation is that by the end of the Plan period 11 lakhs k.w. will have been achieved That is one hundred per cent. implementation. There figures give a clear overall picture.

There is another very important question in respect of the work of the Ministry and all these projects, and that is what progress is being made and what are our completion programmes. I shall say a few words in respect of each of the big projects.

First I shall refer to the Bhakra-Nangal project. The Nangal Dam, the Nagal Hydel Channel, the Bhakra Canals system and the Power House No. I at Ganguwal have been completed. The Power House No. II at Kotla will be completed by the end of 1955. The work of the remodelling of Rupar and Sirhind Headworks has, for all practical purposes, been completed. Work on the excavation of the foundations of the Bhakra Dam has gained momentum and rock level is about to be reached in the portion where the main dam is to be constructed. Altogether 59 lakh cubic yards of rock excavation have been done on the Dam and subsidiary works in nineteen to twenty months, giving a monthly average of 3 lakh cubic yards which has seldom been exceeded or achieved. The erection of the construction plant has made rapid progress. Concreting is scheduled to start in November next and every efforts being made by the Project authorities to improve upon this date. Thus all the tasks set for the year have been carried out according to the schedule

In the initial stages a number of construction programmes were prepared for this project. I come to the completion programme. The programme prepared in 1953 after the appointment of the Construction Consultant still holds good. According to this programme, the concreting on the dam is to be completed in 1959, and the dam completed in all respects in March 1960. Only one major change occurred, namely the postponement of the date of diversion of the river from 1953 to the winter of 1954, due partly to the delay in the receipt of certain essential equipment and partly owing to the unusually long duration of the rainy season in 1953. The target date of completion of the dam has not, however, been affected by the postponement of the diversion date.

At Hirakud, rapid progress in almost all the items of work noticed last year is being maintained. About 78 per cent of work on concreting, 76 per cent of masonry and 68 per cent of compact earth on the main dam, nearly 85 per cent of work on the dykes and 91 per cent on the main canal and branches had been done up to the end of February 1955. The concreting work on the dam and earthwork on the main canals and branches are far ahead of schedule during the current working seasons. As a matter of fact, the target for the season on the latter item has already been exceeded. The work on the Power House and transmission lines is proceeding apace. The progress on the distributaries is somewhat behind schedule, due mainly to the delay in land acquisition and in the delivery of machinery ordered by the contractors. Remedial measures have been taken. The overall progress on this project in quantitive terms during the course of the year, has been ahead of the target. As already announced in the last session, the dam will be substantially completed and power and irrigation water made available by August 1956.

In regard to the D.V.C, the Bokaro Thermal Station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 k.w. and the Tilaiya Hydro Electric Station with an installed capacity of 4,000 k.w. have brought under commercial operation.

The Konar Dam has been completed and the under-sluice gates will be installed by June 1955. The work on the transmission and distribution system is progressing according to schedule. Maithon and Panchet Hill Dams are the key dams on which flood control and irrigation largely depend. The progress on the Maithon Dam has been behind the schedule. This has also affected the programme for Panchet Hill Dam, which has to depend very largely on the equipment to be released from Maithon. The D. V. C. is appointing an experienced Construction Engineer to examine the causes of delay to enable the Corporation to take remedial measures. The progress on Durgapur Barrage, I am glad to say, is ahead of schedule. The progres of work on the canals is generally satisfactory. The revised completion dates for the D. V. projects are:

Maithon (substantially) by June 1955—it depends upon how far they are able to make up the time lost and the time lag in respect of the work so far done.

Panchet Hill—

Earth Dam, March 1957
Spilway Dam. April 1957
Crest Gates, June 1957
Power House, September 1957

Durgapur Barrage proper, June, 1955. Main and Branch canals and most of the distributaries, June 1957.

Minors, drainage works and culverts, bridges etc., by the end of 1958.

At Tungabhadra, the dam on the Mysore-Andhra side has been completed except for the installation of shutters which is in progress. The spillway bridge is expected to be completed on both sides by December, 1955. The dam will be complete in all respects by December 1956. The target dates for the completion of the power house at the dam and the canal power house remain unchanged. They are June 1956 and December 1956 respectively.

In regard to Kosi, preliminary works are in progress In regard to Koyna the position is the same.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): In respect of the Tungabhadra project, how many acres have been brought under irrigation?

Mr. Chairman: It is not right even to put questions before the opening statement is over. The hon. Member must wait.

Shri Nanda: I was saying about Kosi and Koyna that the preliminary works are in progress. About Rihand too preliminary work has been started.

Another important aspect is the utilisation of benefits. Kharif irrigation was started in the Bhakra canal system in July 1954. An area of about 9 lakhs acres in the three participating States was under irrigation in 1954-55. Power from Ganguwal Power House is being used to the extent of 8,500 k.w. It is expected that the entire firm load of 24,000 k.w. from this power house will be used up by May 1955.

In regard to Hirakud, steps like setting up of experimental and demonstration farms have been taken to prepare the cultivators in advance of the delivery of water for irrigation from the Hirakud dam. With the establishment of a steel factory at Rourekela and the proposed aluminium and ferro-manganese factories at Hirakud and Jorda and also other industrial loads in prospect in this region, the firm load demands would not only utilise power generated at Hirakud dam but would also justify the subsidiary power house at Chiplima. And that will have to come soon.

In the D. V. C., power from Tilaiya and Bokaro become available in February 1953. The present load on these two is 1,150 k.w. and 45,000 k.w. respectively. The schedule for load development to 65,450 k.w. by December 1954 could not be adhered to mainly because two large consumers were not able to make arrangements to receive the full quota of power. These two consumers are expected to take over their quota in the next two or three months. It is expected that the Bokaro Station, with an installed capacity

[Shri Nanda.]

of 1,50,000 k.w. will be loaded to full capacity within the next two years.

The total commitments of power so far amount to 316,000 k.w., representing a system-load of 2,60,000 k.w. It is expected that the demand for power will outstrip the installed capacity of the D. V. C. system by 1959. Proposals are under consideration for an additinal unit at Bokaro and development of power at Konar.

The stored waters at Tilaiya are still not being utilised for irrigation. A scheme has been drawn up by the Corporation for kharif irrigation of about 10,000 acres and rabi irrigation of 7,500 acres in Bihar at an approximate cost of Rs. 400 per acre. The scheme is under the consideration of the Government of Bihar. Regarding this particular aspect, I may say—I had to say last time also—the defective planning at the start in the case of the D. V. C. is still dogging our steps and these results are therefore obvious. We are trying to deal with them as best as we can.

Tungabhadra dam. Here also, there has been a considerable delay in the development of the ayacut. The development aspect has been receiving the attention of the Government of India even though it is the primary responsibility of the States concerned. Teams of experts were sent to the States by the Planning Commission to examine the matter in detail and their reports were considered in consultation with the State Governments. The State Governments have asked for financial assistance from the Centre. A loan of Rs. 54 lakhs has been sanctioned to Hyderabad and the grant of loans to Mysore and Andhra is under consideration. The Andhra Government have set up an Irrigation Board for quick development of the land.

I now come to a very important matter, the Second Five Year Plan. To the extent that we have progressed, I thought it would be of interest to the Members. Much of this information has been compiled a few hours ago. We are now in the midst of the preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. I expect we may be called upon to provide for irrigation for say, 15 million acres and for additional power to the extent 3 or 3½ million k.w. These are the calculations of the Ministry. This order of development is likely to entail an expenditure of something like Rs. 1100 crores. How far it will be accommodated is a different matter. This is inclusive of the spill over of Rs. 322 crores on account of projects in the First Five Year Plan which would be caried over to the Second Plan period. Up till now, 39 investigated schemes for irrigation and 89 investigated schemes for power of an estimated cost of Rs. 429 crores have been received by the Planning Commission. Having regard to the target of doubling the irrigated area of the country in 15 years, I am afraid, progress in the States regarding investigations has not been adequate.

My I briefly explain the basis to be adopted in the selection of projects for the Second Five Year Plan? That, I think, I may put off for a later occasion. I would like to give the House some information which has a very important bearing on the future potential of irrigation and power in the country. The power potential of the country has been assessed at approximately 35 million k.w. at 60 per cent load. The C.W.P.C. has made a definite assessment of the hydro-electric power potential of the west-flowing rivers, the east-flowing and the central rivers and this figure is placed at 15 million k.w. Other regions are being studied. Similar statistics regarding irrigation are in progress. They have assessed the net potential in the south at 7 million acres. Other areas are being studied. This is the basic information which I have given. I would have liked also to give some basic information about some other very essential aspects. But, I think, possibly the inclination of the Members would be that this may be taken up later.

I was thinking of telling something about the latest programmes and about certain measure regarding efficiency. If the House would like, I shall give this. I may not take more time than 10 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: No harm. (*Interruption.*)

Shri Nanda: I would rather consult the inclination of the opposition.

Shri Meghnad Saha: I have listened with very great interest to the speech delivered by hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power.

Mr. Chairman: Is the hon. Member making a speech?

Shri Meghnad Saha: He wanted me to speak.

Mr. Chairman: It is not in his power to call on any Member to speak. So long as I am in the Chair, it is my privilege.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Thus far, only, the Prime Minister spoke first. It was never the practice to ask the Minister to introduce the subject.

Shri Nanda: May I contradict the hon. Member? I myself spoke last year.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Inasmuch as it has already been done, I do not mind. But, if the Minister takes time now and again at the end, where is the time left for us?

Shri Nanda: May I, in the first place, contradict the hon Member... .

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, the practice should have been that when a Demand is placed, the Minister in charge of the Demand should have his first say. Afterwards, the Opposition or other Members can proceed with the discussion. Ultimately he must be given the right to reply. That is the usual procedure. During recent past, we have been departing from the salutary rule. Now, the booklets are placed in the hands of the Members, as well as summaries, etc. They know beforehand what is the case of the Minister. Therefore, the paractice has grown that we start with the Opposition. I should personally think that it is a very healthy practice that the person in charge of the Demands who wants the House to accept the Demands should be in a position to start and say why he wants these Demands, and what is his case. Then, the discussion should proceed. I would rather like this healfhy practice to develop. It will be for the benefit of the discussion in the House. The hon. Prime Minister was pleased to make an opening speech Last time, Shri Nanda made a speech to start with. Ultimately he replied to the debate. There is nothing wrong in this practice. If these facts which he has placed now were not placed before the House, the House would not have been in possession of the most recent facts and the very valuable facts that he has given. After all, he has not started the discussion in that way. He has only given information so far.

Shri Asoka Mehta Bhandara: I have no quarrel with the interpretation that you have given. If we had known that the Minister would be taking some time, perhaps, in the Business Advisory Committee, we would have pressed for some more time for the different Ministries. We thought the usual procedure would be followed this year. The information is valuable. If this had been circulated, we would have digested it and come prepared. On this side, we are not so intelligent that we can immediately react.

Mr. Chairman: It appears that the information has been compiled only two hours ago, as the hon. Minister said. The Second Five Year Plan is not such an easy thing. Information has to be collected, collated and then he comes to conclusions. He says that he was himself furnished with these figures two hours ago. So far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, if these facts had been previously given, it would have been much better for the House. If the facts are sprung

[Mr. Chairman]

all of a sudden in House, the House cannot fully appreciate and comprehend the facts as given and also cannot make any criticism. That is very clear.

Shri Nanda: I may just offer one word of explanation. In the first place, the apprehensions of the hon. Members that this means any encroachment on their time are groundless because, to the extent that I have acquainted or enlightened the House regarding these basic matters, I will be certainly taking very much less time later. Hon. Members also may be taking less time. I think really it will curtail discussion and make for, I believe, better utilisation of the time. Secondly, regarding this question of not having done it earlier, I have already given all the information to the House that I could. Hon. Members will testify to the fact that at every stage, again and again they are supplied all the information that I have, full information, masses of them. There is the Consultative Committee. The hon. Member Shrimati Renu Chakravartty knows how much information is given. There is still anxiety to give more. I may inform the House that representatives of the various projects have come yesterday and day before yesterday. I have been discussing with them before finalising this programme. It has taken hours of labour and thought. One figure means plenty of deliberation. Before giving the House anything, I wanted to make sure about every single figure or every little fact. Telegrams have been going to the States for giving information about projects. These things could not have been done very much earlier. I have given the latest, up to the moment, information.

Shri Meghnad Saha: We do not question the intention of the hon. Minister. We are not all geniuses on this side that whenever he gives any information, we at once swallow and digest it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already explained his difficulty. There is no question of comment on the speech at this stage. The hon. Minister himself has given reasons as to how he has collected information and what amount of pains he has taken. He has wired to authorities in the States etc., and then he has culled this information. Instead of showing some gratitude to the hon. Minister, to say that he has done something wrong by giving these figures at this stage is not correct.

Shri Meghnad Saha: To throw all this information at our face at the last moment is not a parliamentary precedure.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not utilise this information if he thinks the information is useless.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): May I submit that this is one of the few Ministries in the Centre.....

Mr. Chairman: No certificate on commendation is necessary from the hon. Member at this stage. Shri M. L. Agrawal.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: (Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—East): We are obliged to the hon. Minister for Planning for giving these important facts and figures about the performance of the department. I have great admiration for the work of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and I have no doubt that at the end of the Third Five Year Plan the face of the country would be changed on account of the works undertaken by this Ministry already and those to be undertaken hereafter, and this backward and so far exploited, poverty-stricken country of ours will enter into an era of agricultural prosperity and high industrial development.

Whatever might be the position in the past, I think that our irrigation and power development should no longer be a matter of haphazard growth. We are living in an age of planned economy and development. About four

years ago we entered upon an era of planned economy, and we adopted a comprehensive pattern of planned progress for this country. My reaction to the performance of this Ministry is that whereas it has taken great steps and great labour in performing and making plans, the distribution of these works is not uniform, because nobody can gainsay that planning and development should be evenly distributed over the whole country. We only recently adopted at Avadi the socialistic pattern of society which implies the necessity to develop also uniformly. Therefore, I think it would have been better if all parts of the country had been equally treated, but this has not been so. I would illustrate my point presently.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest of the States in the country. It has a population which exceeds one-sixth of the population of the entire country. Its economic conditions and resources of power and water development are also, on the average, in a better and more favourable position than the rest of the country. It has been richly endowed by nature, being fortunate in having both the Himalayas and the Vindhyas available for its water and power resources. But, if we examine the power and irrigation development allotted to this State, we would find that the treatment of the Centre towards this big State has been step-motherly and not in keeping with its requirements and needs. I would submit that nobody can gainsay that in this age development of power is the *sine qua non* of industrial development. But what is the position of the industrial and power development of India as a whole at present?

In December, 1950 the power potential of India from all sources—steam, oil and hydro—was 1·71 million kilowatts. This was the total installed capacity and the total number of electric units generated from all these sources in 1951 was 5,858 million. It is for a population of 361·8 million, and the *per capita* consumption comes to 16 units. Now, this is lower than that in 25 other countries of the world, and if you compare it with the *per capita* consumption of Norway, you will be surprised to find that it is 5,257. It is obvious that India has to make up the huge leeway in its development to take its proper position among the advanced countries of the world. Consistent with our financial resources I submit that India cannot have too much of power development, and I do not agree with those who hold that we have enough power at our disposal already and we need not go in for more.

If we compare the respective figures of electrical power development in the various States of India, the results about Uttar Pradesh are very depressing. The installed capacity on the 31st December, 1950 in Uttar Pradesh was 0·18 million kilowatts while in West Bengal it was 0·52 and in Bombay it was 0·42. Units generated in 1951 in U.P. was 560 millions, Bombay 1,630, Delhi 105, Madras 710, Travancore-Cochin 169, Mysore 500 and Punjab 253. Now, if we calculate the *per capita* consumption or distribution of these units, in Uttar Pradesh we get 7·24 units, Delhi 46·48, Bombay 43·95, West Bengal 41·68, Mysore 41·05, Travancore-Cochin 16.91. Madras 10.62. Saurashtra 8·07 and Punjab 7·26. Uttar Pradesh is the lowest among the States.

Now, if we consider the installed capacity at the end of the first Five Year Plan, we see it rising, but for Uttar Pradesh it will be only 0·30 kilowatts whereas for West Bengal is will be 0·63, Bihar 0·40, Bombay 0·72 and Madras 0·37.

The total expected production in the last year of the plan period would be: Uttar Pradesh 1,098 million units, West Bengal 1,893, Bombay 2,748, Madras 1,607, Travancore-Cochin 585, Mysore 896, Orissa 623 and Punjab 762 millions. Now, what would be the *per capita* distribution of electric power at the end of the First Five Year Plan in some of the States? In Uttar Pradesh it would be only 16·5, West Bengal 73·0, Bihar 35·0, Bombay 75·0, Delhi 127·0, Hyderabad 20·5, Kashmir 12·0, Madras 27·0, Travancore-Cochin 60·0, Mysore 94·0, Orissa 41·5 and Punjab 41·0.

[Shri M. L. Agrawal]

Let me now compare Uttar Pradesh with some other States in the matter of supply of electricity. In Madras out of 420 towns and cities 300 have been supplied with electricity and out of 36,000 villages 3,000 have got electricity. While in the Uttar Pradesh only 100 of the 450 towns and cities have been electrified and 475 of the 1,12,000 villages have been supplied with electricity. There results follow necessarily from the treatment that has been meted out to this State.

I shall now take up the allotments made in the Budgets for successive years and also in the Five Year Plan. We allotted Rs. 610·12 crores to Part A States in the Five Year Plan. Out of this the Uttar Pradesh got only Rs. 97·83 crores; Bombay got Rs. 146·44 crores and Madras got Rs. 140·48 crores. In the Budget for 1953-54 Rs. 4,627 lakhs were provided for loans to States for Irrigation and Development. Of this West Bengal got Rs. 871 lakhs; Punjab 2,365 lakhs; Bihar Rs. 219 lakhs and Orissa Rs. 1,172 lakhs, total Rs. 4,627 lakhs. Similarly in the Budget for 1954-55 out of an allotment of Rs. 8,166 lakhs Uttar Pradesh got only Rs. 71 lakhs and that only for local works. That is, for 17 per cent. of the population the allotment was only 8 per cent. Loans for irrigation and development were distributed as follows:

West Bengal	Rs. 1,064	lakhs
Punjab	Rs. 2,038	lakhs
Bihar	Rs. 203	lakhs
Orissa	Rs. 1,450	lakhs
Rajasthan	Rs. 179	lakhs
PEPSU	Rs. 188	lakhs.

In 1955-56, that is in current budget estimates, the distribution of irrigational loans was as follows:

West Bengal	Rs. 1,191	lakhs
Punjab	Rs. 1,901	lakhs
Bihar	Rs. 256	lakhs
Orissa	Rs. 1,700	lakhs
Hyderabad	Rs. 156	lakhs
PEPSU	Rs. 214	lakhs

These figures speak for themselves.

The Ministry must be knowing fully of the sites in the Uttar Pradesh which can be exploited and explored. As I have not got the time I will only name some of the projects which are worth exploring and exploiting.

The first is the Betwa Valley. Uttar Pradesh Government have already made some investigations of the Mata Tila Dam. But it is only one dam. It can be developed further. About the suitability of this dam the opinion of Central Government is this.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has got several schemes in mind. He has just started with first one. I have got the names of thirty Members who are anxious to participate in the discussions. I cannot possibly give more time to the hon. Member.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: About this project the opinion of the Central Government is as follows:

> "Besides affording irrigation benefits is capable of development for power up to 2,30,000 k.w."

Then there is the Ghagra project. The Ghagra river rises in Nepal and traverses 11 North-Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. During the monsoon it causes widespread destruction and devastation. It is no less a river of sorrow than the Kosi. It is very essential that this river must be harnessed. The estimated potential is 2 million k.w. Similarly there is the Rapiti and the Ken.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जो डिमान्ड फार ग्रान्ट, पावर एंड इरिगेशन की हैं उन को सपोर्ट करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। सब से पहले मैं विद्युत और सिंचाई मंत्री श्री नन्दा और श्री जे० एल० हाथी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि अगर्चे इस मिनिस्ट्री को कायम हुए अभी तीन साल का ही अर्सा हुआ है, लेकिन इस तीन साल के अर्से में उन्होंने जो कार्य किया है, वह सराहनीय है। इतने ही अर्से में जो बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें उन के हाथ में आई हैं उन में भाखरा नंगल की स्कीम अपने किस्म की

एक लासानी स्कीम हैं । इस समय, जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कई दफा कह चुके हैं कि यह जो भाखरा नंगल की स्कीम हैं वह दुनियां की बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमों में से एक हैं, और इस प्रकार जो कार्य हमारे इंजीनियर्स ने किया हैं वह सराहनीय ही नहीं हैं बल्कि उस की तारीफ दुनियां के जितने भी बड़े बड़े नेता यहां पर आये हैं और जिन्होंने भी भाखरा नंगल को देखा हैं, उन्होंने की हैं । यह ठीक हैं कि इस में बहुत सी जगहों पर गल्तियां भी हुई हैं, जैसे हमारी भाखरा नंगल कैनाल्स के बनाने में बहुत जल्दी जल्दी काम किया गया और इस की वजह से उस में कुछ खराबियां भी आई और अखबारों में भी उस की चर्चा हुई, पर मैं उन से दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जहां पर हमारे टार्गेट्स दिये हुए हैं जिन में कि वह जल्दी करना चाहते हैं, वहां ऐसे काम न किये जायें जिन से बजाय नेकनामी मिलने के बदनामी शुरू हो जाय ।

इस समय तक जो भाखरा नंगल से बिजली पैदा हो रही हैं उस से यह ठीक हैं कि जो हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े शहर हैं उन को बहुत फायदा पहुंचता हैं, लेकिन मैं एक बात की तरफ उन की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, और वह हैं रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की तरफ । रूरल एलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन के मुताल्लिक जो फिगर्स हमारी पांच साला प्लैन में उद्धृत किये गये हैं उन से यह मालूम होता हैं कि पांच साला प्लैन के पहले एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का जो बटवारा था वह ज्यादातर शहरों में ही था । जो एक लाख की आबादी वाले शहर हैं वह ४६ थे और ४६ में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी थी, जो शहर ५०,००० की आबादी के थे वह ८८ थे और उनमें से पूरे ८८ एलेक्ट्रिफाइड थे । २०,००० की आबादी वाले जो शहर थे उन की तादाद २७७ थी उन में से २४० एलेक्ट्रिफाइड थे, १०,००० की आबादी वाले शहर ६०७ थे जिन में से २०७ एलेक्ट्रिफाइड थे, और ५,००० की आबादी वाले जो शहर या बड़े गांव थे उन की तादाद २३६७ थी और उन में से सिर्फ २६८ एलेक्ट्रिफाइड थे । जो जगहें ५,००० से कम आबादी की थीं उन की संख्या ५,५६,०६२ थी उन में से सिर्फ २७६२ एलेक्ट्रिफाइड थे । इस गणना से हमें यह पता चलता हैं कि जो हमारे गांव हैं उन में से एक परसेन्ट भी एलेक्ट्रिफाइड नहीं हैं । अभी थोड़े दिन हुए, गालिबन २ तारीख का वाकया हैं जिस समय हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक सवाल किया था उस समय हमारे मंत्री जी ने फरमाया था कि मौजूदा पांच साला प्लैन के अन्त तक ६,५०० गांवों में बिजली पहुंच जायेगी । और अगली पांच साला प्लैन जिस वक्त मुकम्मिल हो जायेगी उस समय तक १०,००० या १२,००० गांवों में एलेक्ट्रिसिटी हो जायेगी । अगर आप की उस रफ्तार को देखा जाये जिस रफ्तार से कि आप चल रहे हैं तो आप की यह जो रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीमें हैं उन के पूरा होने में सदियां लग जाएंगी । इस लिये मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस समय देख रहे हैं कि आप को बेरोजगारी को दूर करना हैं, अनएम्प्लायमेंट को दूर करना हैं और अगर आप चाहते हैं कि आप की इस प्राब्लेम को हल करने में मदद मिले तो मैं आप को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आप ज्यादा जोर देहातों में दस्तकारियां जारी करने और उनके लिए बिजली मुहैय्या करने में लगाएं । जब तक आप घरेलू दस्तकारियों को बिजली नहीं पहुंचाते तब तक यह दस्तकारियां अच्छी तरह से चल नहीं सकतीं । आप ने बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें चलाई हैं और वह ठीक हैं कि उन स्कीमों के पूरा हो जाने पर जो बड़े बड़े इलाकें हैं उनको बहुत फायदा पहुंचेगा लेकिन देहातों और छोटे छोटे इलाकों में जो लोग रहते हैं उनको इन से क्या फायदा होगा, उनके लिये तो अपना गांव ही दुनिया हैं और जब तक उन के गांवों की हालत नहीं सुधरती तब तक उनमें कोई उत्साह पैदा नहीं हो सकता । जब तक आप उनकी जमीन की सिंचाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन के दिलों में उत्साह पैदा नहीं हो सकता। जब आप ने एक इंजीनियर सेमिनार का आयोजन किया था उस में भी यह सवाल आया था और उस सेमिनार ने इस के मुताल्लिक कुछ रिकोम्मेंडेशंस भी की थी । इन रिकोम्मेंडेशंस के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट आप ने हमें दी थी उस से पता चलता

[श्री हेम राज]

हैं कि आप इस समय भी कुछ स्टेटों को लोन की सूरत में रुपया दे रहे हैं रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिये । इस लिस्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि इस समय जो रकमात आप ने मुख्तलिफ स्टेटों को दी हैं सारी की सारी लोन की सूरत में दी हैं । मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप यह न समझें कि वे गांव जहां पर रूरल इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन आप करते हैं वे आपको एक दम मुनाफा देना शुरू कर देंगे । शुरू शुरू में आप को बहुत सारा घाटा जरूर होगा लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता कि यह घाटा हमेशा के लिये कायम रहे । जिस समय गांव वाले उस बिजली का इस्तेमाल शुरू कर देंगे तो लाज्मी तौर पर कुछ देर बाद आप को मुनाफा होना भी शुरू हो जाएगा । अगर आप यह ख्याल करें कि पांच दस साल में ही आपको रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन से मुनाफा होना शुरू हो जाये तो मैं समझता हूं यह बात सोचना आप के लिए मुनासिब नहीं होगा । इस लिए मैं आप को यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आप माइनर इरिगेशन वर्क्स के लिए लोंस और सबसिडी दोनों देते हैं उसी तरह से देहातों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिये भी आप सबसिडी और लोंस दोनों दें ।

अब मैं आप के सामने जो हमारी इरिगेशन स्कीम्स हैं और जिन से बिजली पैदा होती हैं थोड़ा सा अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । इन स्कीमों से जो बिजली पैदा होती है हम यह देखते हैं कि जहां से बिजली निकलती हैं उसके आस पास के जो देहात होते हैं वे तो बिजली के वगैर रह जाते हैं और दूर दूर को जो शहर और कसबे होते हैं उनको बिजली मिल जाती है । मैं अपने कांगड़ा जिले की बात करता हूं । कांगड़ा को तो बिजली मिलती हैं लेकिन उसके आस पास जो देहात हैं उनको बिजली नहीं मिल रही हैं। इन देहातों में बिजली पहुंचाने की स्कीमें बनी थी लेकिन वहां पर एक दो डिपार्टमेंटस हैं और उन दोनों का आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हैं और इस वजह से यह स्कीमें चल नहीं सकीं । स्कीमें मंजूर तो हो जाती हैं लेकिन अगर उनको अमल में न लाया जाए तो उनसे क्या फायदा । आप की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि आप की जो ट्रांसमिशन लाइनें हैं उनके मुताल्लिक ज्यादा से ज्यादा कफायतशारी करने के लिए, स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन के लिए कम कीमत की लाइनें बनाने की योजना हैं । लेकिन हम तो कहते हैं कि जिस तरह से हमारे पहाड़ हैं वहां पर जो लकड़ी हैं, जो जंगलात वहां पर खड़े हैं वहां पर बिजली काफी मात्रा में और बड़ी थोड़ी कीमत पर मिल सकती हैं । हमारे जंगलात का कायदा यह हैं कि जिस गांव में जंगल होगा उनको तो मिलेगी जमींदारी शरह और जहां पर जंगल नहीं हैं उनको मिलेगी बाजारी शरह । अब जो बाजारी शरह हैं और जो जमींदारी शरह हैं इन दोनों में बड़ा फर्क हैं । जमींदारी शरह पर एक रुपये में एक दरख्त मिलता हैं और बाजारी शरह पर दस रुपये में एक दरख्त मिलता हैं । फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरी जो वहां पर डिपार्टमेंट हैं उन में आपस में ही कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हैं और फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट कहता हैं कि हम तो पेड़ देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । स्कीमें बनती हैं और दो दो साल लग जाते हैं लेकिन गांवों को बिजली नहीं पहुंचती । इस लिए मेरी प्रार्थना यह हैं कि डिपार्टमेंट्स में कोऑरडिनेशन होनी चाहिए ताकि जो स्कीमें हैं वे जल्दी से आगे चल सकें ।

एक बात और हैं जिस की तरफ मैं आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । आप का इंडस बेसिन हैं उस के जो तीन दरिया हैं उन का फैसला वर्ल्ड बैंक कर रहा हैं और इन के पानी के बारे में इस वक्त कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता । हो सकता हैं कि इन तीनों दरियाओं का पानी, यानी चनाब, जेहलम और सिंध, का पाकिस्तान को मिल जाय । लेकिन तीन और दरिया हैं, सतलुज, रावी और व्यास जिन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं । इन का पानी तो हमें मिल ही सकता हैं । तीन दरिया व्यास, रावी और चनाब मेरी कांस्टिटुएंसी में से निकलते हैं । सतलुज नदी पर बांध बनाए जा रहे हैं और इन का फायदा न सिर्फ पंजाब को ही बल्कि

तीनों स्टेटों को होगा और हो भी रहा है। व्यास का पानी अभी तक इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया गया है। इस के पानी को इस्तेमाल में लाने के बारे में पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने आप के पास एक स्कीम भेजी है। हम देख रहे हैं कि सतलुज का पानी जो है उसको आप इस्तेमाल में ला रहे हैं और इसका इस्तेमाल आप भाखड़ा कैनाल में करेंगे और डैम के लिए भी यहां से पानी लिया जाएगा। इतना करने के बाद भी आप को पानी की जरूरत होगी। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि व्यास का जितना भी पानी है वह सारे का सारा इस समय वेस्ट होता है। अगर इस के पानी को आप इस्तेमाल में लायेंगे तो यह बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकता है।

अब मैं स्कार्सिटी एफेक्टिड एरियाज जो आप ने लिए हैं उन के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मैं देखता हूं कि आप ने यह समझ कर कि भाखड़ा नंगल योजना जो पंजाब में चल रही है या जो नहरें यहां पर निकाली जा रही हैं उन के कारण पंजाब में कोई भी स्कार्सिटी एफक्टिड एरियाज नहीं हैं। लेकिन मैं पंजाब के दो एरियाज का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं जो कि अभी भी स्कार्सिटी एफेक्टिड एरियाज हैं। इन में से एक तो कांगड़ा है और दूसरा हमारे सभापति महोदय की कंस्टिट्युएंसी है यानी गुड़गांव। मेरे इलाके में लोग पहाड़ियों की चोटियों पर रहते हैं इस लिए उनको नहरी पानी से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। सभापति महोदय की जो कंस्टिट्युएंसी है उसकी हालत भी बहुत खराब है और उसकी तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उन्होंने दो तीन बार अपने इलाके का जिक्र भी किया है। लेकिन अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। अब पंजाब गवर्नमैंट ने जहां तक गुड़गांव का ताल्लुक है गुड़गांव कैनाल के बारे में एक उपयोगी स्कीम आप को भेजी है। जहां तक मेरे जिले का ताल्लुक है मैं चाहता हूं कि उस जिले का शुमार स्कार्सिटी एफेक्टिड एरिया में होना चाहिये क्यों कि यह एक ऐसा एरिया है जहां अगर बारिश हो जाए तब तो फसल हो जाती है और अगर न हो तो उनकी फसल तबाह हो जाती है। वहां पर पानी मौजूद है और उसको उपयोग करने का एक तरीका यह हो सकता है कि वहां पर छोटे छोटे डैम बनवा दें तो बहुत सारा पानी उस इलाके की भलाई के लिए इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। इस समय जो वहां पर एरोजन हो रहा है वह भी बन्द हो जाएगा और सायल कन्जरवेशन भी हो जाएगा। उसके साथ ही यह भी हो सकता है कि वहां पर जो आप छोटे छोटे डैम बनावें उनसे हमारे इलाके में बिजली पैदा की जा सके, और उसके जरिये से हम वाटर लिफ्टिंग करके न सिर्फ अपना गुजारा कर सकेंगे बल्कि बाहर भी गल्ला भेज सकेंगे।

2 P. M.

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो सुझाव मैं ने आपके सामने रखे हैं उन पर गौर करें और उनके मुताबिक अमल करने की कोशिश करें।

सभापति महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): In discussing this Ministry, we have to keep in view the relative importance in the context of development and the projects that we are going in for in the First Five Year Plan and in the future Plans that we might have. We have to consider to what extent the working of the Ministry has been helpful in that process of development.

This morning, of course, the Minister tried to give us some recent figures which, as we stated earlier, were very difficult for us to understand and which we think with a bit more rational planning could have been supplied to us earlier. In a country with only 19 per cent. of the lands under irrigation and only about 13 per cent. of that area under double crop, it is absolutely necessary that we should take up the problem of irrigation in right earnest. But in view of the diversity of geographical

[Shri K. K. Basu]

conditions, we have got to judge and fix the phases in such a way as to deal with the specific problems of a particular area. In our country, the problem can be visualised in two areas. In some areas, flood control is possibly of paramount importance and then comes irrigation. Of course, as some of the speakers have said, and as the Minister has tried to show, the power problem should also be taken up. I frankly confess that we must place the consideration of power in the second category, because in a country where agriculture forms 75 per cent of the occupation and where industrial developement is still in a sort of infant stage, we must take up the question of irrigation in such a way that the immediate problem is dealt with. If we can improve the condition of rural India, then it might be possible for us to have industrial development at a much faster pace. Of course, I should not be understood to mean that I am not in favour of rapid industrialisation. But we must face the reality of the situation. Therefore, in considering the achievement of this Ministry, we have our own criticism to place before the House on that proposition.

We find that in our country flood control or irrigation could have been done in a much cheaper way with the help of local labour. The greatest capital that we have got is our surplus labour. Our Government is going in for big projects. I would make it clear that we are not against big projects; certainly, they may be necessary in the context of our development programme. But the question is, at what stage, and when, they have to be taken up. That is the crux of the whole matter. You know that in many areas there is rural unemployment. For practically half the year, they do not have work. If we utilise this surplus labour for development work, for flood control and more irrigation, without going in for big projects, it would lead to the resuscitation of many existing water-ways and rivers. But unfortunately, if we look to the achievements of our Ministry in respect of the big projects, we find that there has been a bias in favour of power schemes.

Take the case of the Bhakra-Nangal project. This morning the Minister himself gave some figures, and we also find from the papers, that out of 48,000 kilowatts installed capacity of which the rated capacity is 24,000 kilowatts, only 9,000 kilowatts could be utilised, and that also for supplying power to the nearby area and supplying electricity to Delhi City. Similarly, we find in the DVC electrical energy is generated, but we do not find a plan to immediately supply electrical energy to be consumed by the industries which are growing up or established there. Electricity is being supplied to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation which only adds it to the total pool of electrical energy it supplies to the consumer without any benefit. If that electricity had been supplied to the people at a cheap rate, that might have benefited them and the proposition could be accepted as a good one. But the Electricity Supply Corporation does not reduce its price. The Corporation gets electricity at one anna or 9 pies and charges 10 pies or so.

In the rural areas of West Bengal—it has been given in the report—there has been a rural electricity scheme working well. But there also there is this consistent complaint by the people. We are paying it. Our Government are generating the electricity. But it is being supplied to a private corporation and it charges the same old rate. Similarly, in respect of Bhakra-Nagal, we are told that as regards the electric power that is going to be generated, there is hardly any possibility of all that being used for supplying power to the new industries or even to the cottage industries of the rural areas. Of course, now we have a scheme so far as the fertiliser-*cum*-chemical plant is concerned; it might be utilised there. But that is one aspect of it. When we say that we are supplying electricity to the rural areas, we must see what benefit the people of those areas get, whether we are able to utilise that electrical energy for the establishment and development of the cottage and small-

scale industries that are there. As I said earlier, we do not minimise the necessity of electrical engery, but we must see at what stage, at what phase, electricity schemes should be taken in hand.

As regards irrigation, the Minister this morning gave certain figures. We know from the figures supplied to us that the expenditure orginally estimated was Rs. 16769·2 lakhs; then it was revised to Rs. 21356·3 lakhs. The area shown to be benefited was 6,316,000 acres in the plan period. But as far as the figures show, it has worked out to 4,907,000 acres upto four years of Plan. Of course, this morning the Minister said, if I understood him aright—because he was reading it—that out of 20 million acres supposed to be benefited in the Plan period, up to date it is roughly about 15 million acres, and out of 2·23 million kilowatts of power in the Plan period, to-date it is only 1 million. That has been the achievement. We have to consider why there has been this shortfall. If we analyse the expenditure chart given by the Minister himself, it will be seen that in the whole scheme of the State sector, out of Rs. 361 crores expected to be spent, Rs. 100 crores are going to be spent in this year, and the rest in the other years. I do not know what would be the position at the end of the period. Our whole proposition is that we have got to fix a target and we do not know whether that target, we shall be able to reach or not. Of course, if the figure spent comes to the budgeted expenditure, possibly we might come nearabout.

We are also told that in some of the States where the Plan expenditure was scheduled to be 1194 lakhs, it has actually been Rs. 759 lakhs, I refer to West Bengal, and it is told that the estimated benefit of 619 lakhs has been reached. I do not understand how the estimate was made and the money was spent. The expenditure was nearly 60 per cent. of the estimated figure but the benefit derived is already cent. per cent. I do not know how it has been achieved.

Similarly, there are other States. In U.P. where the estimated expenditure was Rs. 1099 lakhs, we have already spent Rs. 1418 lakhs. There the benefit derived is somewhat less than what was expected though the expenditure has gone up. The time is short and I cannot go into the details. But, this has to be taken into consideration in determining the basis of our Plan. which I hope they will take into consideration and I will deal with it at a later stage in connection with the Second Five Year Plan.

In the working of some of these multi-purpose projects we have to take all this into consideration because the expenditure is made for the benefit of the country. We have got to consider the fact that a country with very limited resources has invested large amounts of money in certain projects, and also we must consider what benefits it has derived and within what time because time is a very essential factor. This morning we were told that in Bhakra-Nagal the diversion of the river had to be postponed because of some delay in the arrival of the machinery. I do not know who is responsible for it. We have read in the papers that there were some scandals about the engineers. Some engineers who were advising us were found to be inefficient. It is a paper report and I cannot myself vouch for it. That is what I have read. In Hirakud, we read about a scandal, which the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee have reported about in the earlier stages. Today we find that there has been some progress in the Hirakud work. But the most important part of it is that that these projects which are intended to benefit the people have been delayed. This we should take into consideration. Because the contractor's machinery has not arrived there has been delay. I do not know how long we have to depend for machinery upon the foreigners; we have to depend for machinery from the Americans or from which country, I do not know. If it is coming from foreign countries, there is delay and it is the people of India who are losing. There has been delay in the construction of minors and distributaries.

[Shri K. K. Basu]

Then, in the D.V.C. it has been reported upon that there may be some improvement here and there. But today we have been told that the overhead expenditure has gone up beyond the original estimate of Voorduin. Originally, the cost of electrical energy generated was to be 0·24 anna per unit but now it is going to be one anna. We were told that the water rate would be Rs. 8 but now it is going to be Rs. 15. We have got to see that it is intended to benefit the people of this country. I won't go into details of all these schemes. But, I feel that in the very basis of all these schemes we do not take into consideration the interest of the people. In the D.V.C. the question of compensation has been hanging fire. The lands were acquired forcibily and the notifications were issued later and we are told that the compensation is going to be paid some three or four years later. This is the most important part of the area. This Damodar area is very important so far as our interest is concerned. There, it is reported that excepting the riverways through which all water flows, large areas are going to be bunded and the river Sitaljore in the Bankura district is going to be changed. Secondly, we hear that a large tract of fertile area is going to be converted into barren area to improve others. We do not want that. We want total improvement. We do not want to deprive one section for the benefit of other sections. We are also told that they are going to build a road in a certain area near Burdwan where there exists only a small river known as Gangur and a new canal is to be dug with different alignment causing great hardship. They are going to fill this river and they want a canal of their own because the D.V.C. experts think in their own personal way, sitting in the Anderson House in Calcutta; they do not go to the area, they take their knowledge from books and survey maps and they do not consult the local people who have got experience, who have been living there for generations and who have been working in that area and who know the problem of the area.

I must say one word the district from which I come, Hooghly and its sub-division Arambagh the birthplace of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and close to that of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. As a result of the opening of the Durgapur canal scheme it is reported that Arambagh river is going to be dried up. The quantum of water released after the water is taken away will be very small, less than the normal flow in that particular area. In spite of our repeated representations to the engineers they are doing these things and I do not know what will happen. Mr. Voorduin who was the original author of the plan said that after the dams are constructed we must have a proper survey of the lower basin and catchment area of the Damodar and thereafter the plan for canals should be made. I think all these reports are with the Government who must have considered the whole matter. The Report should be published.

I wish to refer to one point regarding the construction of certain minor or small schemes which are necessary and also the most important one, the Ganga Barrage Scheme. It is often said that it is absolutely necessary for connection between North Bengal and West Bengal. But on this Ganga Barrage scheme depends the furture of Bengal. I represent a constituency in southern Bengal. There were some rivers flowing and unless the rivers are resuscitated the entire Sunderbans which is already silted most of the time but is a fertile area will be turned into a barren area and it is suffering. I am told that these are under consideration and there is another scheme known as Kanksabati storage scheme which is under consideration we are told. We suggest that this scheme must be integrated otherwise proper benefit cannot be derived. The imbalance in planning may result in no benefit. Today the Minister himself said that in the D.V.C. there was some imbalance in the earlier stages. These things have to be taken into consideration.

Lastly, we have the principle of betterment levies and water rates. This I

consider is absolutely wrong. We are today advancing money to the Investment Corporation and they will have for some time as tax holiday or ruling. We say that for 10 years there won't be any interest payable because when capital is invested it may require some time before reaping any profit. Similarly in the case of irrigation we do not know what the increase in agriculture will be, what will be the irrigation facilities, whether they are going to get any economic benefit or not is not known. But we have to pay the betterment levy.

Same is the case with the water rate. I am told that in U.P. in some areas there has been no distinction between those canals which are productive and those which are not very productive. We are told that in an area where the real benefit in terms of rupees is Rs. 45 only, there they have to pay Rs. 12. This the poor peasant cannot pay without hardships. Therefore I consider that this water rate and betterment levy should not be imposed immediately. Let the water be allowed. After all, agriculture is improved only after giving irrigation facilities.

Lastly, I hope the hon. Minister will include the Ganga Barrage scheme and accept it so far as West Bengal is concerned.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): The House should really thank the hon. Minister for having given us a survey of the present position and grand hopes for the future. It is also very satisfactory to note that as far as the electricity projects are concerned, we are in a position to achieve cent. per cent. success. Really, in this country we are a sort of "power-mad"—we might even say, power-hungry—not power in politics but power of electricity.

In this respect I have to say a little about my district, not in a parochial way but just to spotlight the position in the country. In my district there is plenty of underground wealth, alumina, bauxite, magnisite and so on and so forth. We have the Cauvery river in our district and we have one of our biggest schemes there—the Mettur Dam. We have also got the electric power resources, still untapped. So, we have the underground wealth and we have also the power. Still they are not being exploited in spite of the Five Year Plans the First and the Second. To some extent I find that the amount of electricity we are developing in our State is not enough to exploit this underground wealth that we have in our State—even in my district, which is what I want to emphasise. There are more sources of power in the district. There is the river Cauvery and the Mettur power scheme is supplying water to other districts and power to other districts. But the district has very little to enjoy for itself. That is the position we are having, and I hope that at some stage or other my own district will be able to enjoy the power that it produces or have a proper share of the power that it produces and also utilise the power for exploiting the underground wealth that we have.

There is the Kunda scheme about which the Madras State is very anxious. I hope the Ministry will look sympathetically at the matter and go ahead with the work. There is no doubt that the rival scheme of Coorg is there, but one need not wait for the other. Let one be started and if the other is patient, that also will get its chance.

With regard to irrigation and power schemes, I have to bring out one point. The other day I put a question to the Ministry on the relative merits of masonry dams and concrete dams. The Ministry was good enough to give a detailed answer and place on the Table of the House information as to the number of concrete dams and masonry dams that have been built in this country for quite a long time—even from the British period figures were given. What I want to know is whether the Ministry has examined the question of the relative costs of masonry dam and concrete dam. Concrete dam means getting machinery from abroad at very high prices and it also means a drain of wealth from this country. In order to maintain the

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

machines, we have to get spare parts also from foreign countries and the cost is equally high. All told, concrete dam means a lot of drain of wealth from this country. But masonry dam means employment for the people in this country and preservation of our own wealth. I want to know whether the Ministry has come to any conclusion or arrived at a policy in this respect and whether they are going to pursue a particular policy. The other day when I put a question on the subject, I was told that Government are thinking of having a committee to go into the question. I am surprised that they think of this committee at this stage. Could they not have thought about it much earlier? It is just like putting the cart before the horse. What is Planning if we do not think about these matter beforehand and come to a decision? I want to know when they are going to arrive at a decision in this matter and what the policy is going to be.

From the figures that the Minister gave today, we were assured of the completion of the Damodar Valley and Hirakud projects. Then, what will happen to the great engineering organisations that have been built in these two areas at great cost? What are the Government going to do when the work is completed? Are these people going to be released? Or are there plans for employing them elsewhere? If so, what is the justification for going to other agencies for work? If proper arrangements are not made for employing them at a later stage, what will happen then. Supposing all the workers are disbanded, where are they to get employment? Are they simply to be given over to the wolves—the private agencies—without proper guarantee which the workers are entitled to? When they are under State employment, they are better off as everybody knows the State desires to be a model employer and the State utilises them in a satisfactory manner. But if they are simply disbanded at a later date when this work is over the workers would seek employment here and there under private agencies because of economic stress, and it will be a kind of offering their services under distress conditions. That will not be fair to the workers. Therefore, I would request the Government to come to a decision on this matter and to explain why a decision has not been so far taken by them so that we may see whether it is a convincing reason.

It is a very good thing that the Ministry has what are known as 'scarcity area schemes'. It is not right having prosperity and plenty in one place and starvation in another place There is no use improving only areas where there is planty of river facilities and other things. We should also think of the vast areas where such facilities are not in existence. I am glad the Ministry is committed to a policy of keeping in view the requirements of scarcity areas. Actually, I come from a scarcity area and due to the sympathetic attitude of the State Government and the Central Government a small two-crore rupees scheme under scarcity area has been started in my constituency and therefore, I know how it helps us. I congratulate the Ministry on this decision of theirs and I hope a little more sum will be allotted under this scheme and more areas covered in the same manner. I congratulate the Ministry on its achievement and I congratulate the Government on the hopeful and expectant attitude they have for the future. I have nothing more to say.

सेठ अचल सिंह (जिला आगरा—पश्चिम) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह जो विषय हमारे सामने आज है वह भारत की जनता के वास्ते अत्यन्त आवश्यक है क्योंकि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है जिस में कभी तो सूखा पड़ जाता है और कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है जब से फाइव इअर प्लैन के सम्बन्ध में इरिगेशन और पावर का डिपार्टमेन्ट खुला है तब से उस से बहुत कुछ राहत मिली है क्योंकि यहां पर कभी सूखा पड़ जाने और पानी न होने की वजह से काश्त खराब हो जाती है तो कभी इतनी बाढ़ आ जाती है कि काश्त बर्बाद हो जाती है, और इस के फलस्वरूप पिछले कई

वर्षों से हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या इतनी जटिल हो गई थी कि लाखों टन गल्ला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा, लेकिन जब से यह स्कीमें जारी हुई हैं उस ने तरह तरह के डैम्स बनाये हैं और उन डैम्स से हमें इतना लाभ हुआ है, हम ने इतनी तरक्की की है कि जो हमारी खाद्य समस्या थी उस को हम ने हल कर लिया है ।

पंजाब में जहां हांसी और हिसार हैं वहां पर तीन चार साल तक सूखा पड़ता था और एक साल पानी बरसता था, वहां पर अब भाखरा और नंगल प्रोजेक्ट के हो जाने की वजह से काफी गल्ला होता है । इसी प्रकार राजस्थान में भी नहरें बनाई गई हैं और वहां पर भी काफी तरक्की हुई है । तो यह जो हमारे डैम्स और हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक स्कीम्स हैं उन को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है, मुझे पिछली जनवरी मास में डी० वी० सी० को देखने का मौका मिला, मैं ने देखा कि जहां पर हमेशा बाढ़ आती थी और बाढ़ आने के बाद, बारिश निकल जाने के बाद, वहां पर एक चुल्लू पानी भी नहीं मिलता था, वहां पर आज समुद्र सा बन गया है । जब मैं तलैया डैम पहुंचा तो मुझे बताया गया कि पहले वहां पर बाढ़ आती थी और बाद में जरा भी पानी नहीं रहता था, पर अब वहां पर एक डैम बना दिया गया है जिस की वजह से हमेशा पानी भरा रहता है और समुद्र की तरह वह जगह बन गई है । उस से बिजली भी बनाई जाती है और सिंचाई का भी काम होता है । इसी तरीके से मैं ने कोनार डैम देखा, पंचेत, मैथन डैम और दुर्गापुर बैराज का काम देखा । उन में से दो प्रोजेक्ट्स तो पूरे हो चुके हैं और बाकी का काम खत्म होने वाला है । इन प्रोजेक्ट्स से हमें इतना फायदा पहुंचा है कि हम उस को पढ़ कर या सुन कर अन्दाज नहीं लगा सकते हैं । सिर्फ वही लोग अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं जो उन को खुद जा कर देखें कि उन्होंने किस तरीके से प्रगति की है । बहरहाल मैं इस डिमान्ड का जो कि हमारे देश की तरक्की के लिये है, स्वागत करता हूं ।

साथ साथ मुझे एक शिकायत है अपने उत्तर प्रदेश से और वह आगरा मथुरा के बारे में । आगरा मथुरा राजस्थान के बार्डर पर बसे हुए हैं और उन में हर साल एक मील तक रेगिस्तान बढ़ता जाता है । वहां पर पानी की बड़ी सख्त कमी है । वहां पर यू० पी० गवर्नमेन्ट ने फारेस्टेशन करना शुरू कर दिया है, लेकिन पानी न होने की वजह से बहुत से पेड़ सूख जाते हैं । आगरा में जो दिल्ली से आंखला नहर निकलती है वहां से पानी जाता है, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि सवा सौ मील चल कर वहां पर बहुत कम पानी पहुंच पाता है और वह भी समय पर नहीं मिलता । इस समय प्रदेश में अनेक नई नहरें और ट्यूबवेल्स बन रहे हैं पर आगरे में कोई समुचित पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है । जब मैं अपनी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी की तहसीलों में जाता हूं तो ग्रामीण लोग मुझ से नहरों में पानी की कमी की सख्त शिकायत करते हैं । कुल आगरे के लिए १८०० क्यूबिक पानी मिलता है । यह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है । यह पानी भी ठीक वक्त पर नहीं पहुंचता । आज प्रयास हो रहे हैं और कोशिशें की जा रही हैं कि किसी तरह से पानी का इंतिजाम हो जाए । यू० पी० सरकार वहां पर हिंडन बांध बनाने जा रही है लेकिन उसको भी ठप्प कर दिया गया है । यह भी बताया गया है कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में राम गंगा बांध बनाया जाएगा । इस के बारे में भी अभी तक कोई पक्का निश्चय नहीं किया गया है । पता नहीं इस के बारे में क्या फैसला होगा । इस पर भी पूरी तरह से विचार नहीं हो रहा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मथुरा में लाखों यात्री हर साल आते हैं और जब वे एक सूखे और उजड़े हुए मथुरा के दर्शन करते हैं, तो कितना बुरा असर उन पर पड़ता है । आगरा इंटरनेशनल पोजीशन रखता है और वहां पर हजारों ट्रिस्ट दुनियां के अनेक मुल्कों से आते हैं और जब वे खुश्क और उजड़ा हुआ आगरा, देखते हैं तो उन पर बुरा असर पड़ता है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अब जब कि भाखड़ा नंगल की स्कीम बन गई है और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट यमुना का तीन-चौथाई पानी ले लेती थी अब वह पानी बच जायेगा और वह पानी हमें दिया जा सकता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस पर

[सेठ अचल सिंह]

भी गौर किया जाए । अगर पानी पहुंचाने का इंतिजाम न किया गया तो मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर रेगिस्तान आ जाएगा । इस वास्ते मेरी मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना है कि इस तरफ ध्यान दें और इन इलाकों के रहने वालों की तकलीफों को दूर करें ।

श्री राम जी वर्मा (जिला देवरिया-पूर्व) : सभापति महोदय, आप ने जो मुझे बोलने के लिए थोड़ा सा समय दिया.....

Mr. Chairman: Before the hon. Member proceeds further, let me place the cut motions before the House. The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power which the hon. Members may now move:

Demand No.	No. of Cut motions.
65	254, 255, 441, 829
66	256, 257, 396, 777, 831
67	167, 258, 398, 399, 400, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836
127	419, 839, 840.
128	841.

Slow progress of reclamation of land in eye-cut areas of Multi-purpose projects

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Change in plan to raise 5 feet high wall in the Tungabhadra Dam and its serious effects on the re-built villages

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate irrigation schemes in Santal Parganas (Bihar)

Shri Benjamin Hansda (Purnea *cum* Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of electric power for rural areas

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need of digging more Tube Wells in Andhra State especially in scarcity areas

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Small irrigation schemes

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of taking up Silai and Cossaye projects simultaneously in West Bengal

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for more medium sized irrigation schemes

Shri Sarangadhar Das: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of C.B.I. & P. especially its failure to introduce better irrigation method

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (met from Revenue)' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Employment of highly-paid American experts in connection with the Bhakra Nangal Project

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Full compensation to affected villagers in Tungabhadra Dam area if wall of Dam is raised to a higher level

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Somasila Project in Andhra

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Excavation of Kavali and Kanupur canals in Andhra

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Alignment of right Bank Canal of Nandikonda Project

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Machinery to control and execute Nandikonda Project

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham (Guntur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy re. River Valley Schemes

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take up Ganga Barrage Project and resuscitate river and waterways in lower Bengal, especially in 24 Parganas

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Flood Control methods

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to distribute the schemes in different parts of the country, especially in Tripura and Manipur

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Early commencement of Nandikonda Project

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Compensation for land taken for D.V.C.

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

D.V.C.'s planning of lower Damodar Canal without considering existing waterways in Arambagh Sub-Division of Hooghly

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of purchasing electrical and other equipments

Shri K. K. Basu: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House for discussion.

श्री रामजी वर्मा : मैं विद्युत और सिंचाई मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और उन का ध्यान इस देश के उस क्षेत्र की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो गरीबी में अपनी बराबरी नहीं रखता। यू० पी० एक बहुत बड़ा प्रान्त है लेकिन इस प्रान्त में बुंदेलखंड, कुमायूं और पूर्वी और उत्तरी जिले बहुत ज्यादा गरीब हैं। मुझे देश के दूसरे भागों के बारे में तो बहुत ज्यादा मालूम नहीं है लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कह सकता हूं कि शायद गरीबी में उत्तर प्रदेश का यह पूर्वी और उत्तरी भाग जो है यह बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है और यहां बहुत ज्यादा गरीब इलाके हैं। इन इलाकों की गरीबी के जो कारण हैं वे मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं। हमारी गरीबी का सब से बड़ा जो कारण है वह भारी जल प्रवाह है। बड़ी बड़ी नदियां, गंडक, राप्ती और घागस इतने जोर से बहती हैं कि इन का जल हमारी सारी समृद्धि को बहा ले जाता है। घागरा नदी के तटों पर जो आबादी है वह करीब करीब दो करोड़ लोगों की है और इस के किनारे पर जो १२ जिले हैं उनका क्षेत्रफल करीब करीब २५,००० वर्ग मील होगा। इस तरह से इन नदियों के साथ साथ दो करोड़ लोगों की किस्मत बहा करती है। मैं अपने मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे इन दो करोड़ लोगों की तकलीफों को दूर करें तो न सिर्फ इनका भला होगा बल्कि सारे देश का भी भला होगा। इन लोगों की मुसीबत तभी हल हो सकती है जब कि इन इलाकों में सिंचाई की सुविधाएं देने के साथ ही साथ बाढ़ की रोक थाम भी की जाए। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि घागरा नदी का इतना जल प्रवाह होता है कि इस पर बड़े बड़े बांध बनाए जा सकते हैं। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि यू० पी० सरकार क्यों इन के बारे में कुछ नहीं करती लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह यू० पी० सरकार के वूते की बात नहीं है। वह घागरा जैसी नदी को काबू में नहीं कर सकती है। रिहांड डैम जैसे छोटे छोटे डैम वहां पर बनाये जा रहे हैं और चैनलस भी बनाए गए हैं। लेकिन इस से कुछ होता नहीं है। मेरा तो ऐसा ख्याल है कि १९०२ से १९५० तक १५,००० मील लम्बी कैनाल्स यू० पी० के अन्दर बढ़ाई गई हैं लेकिन इससे भी वहां की समस्याएं हल नहीं हुई हैं। पंच वर्षीय योजना में जिस पूर्वी क्षेत्र का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूं वहां कुछ ट्यूब वैल्स लगाए गए हैं मगर इससे भी वहां की समस्या का हल नहीं निकला। ट्यूब वैल्स के जरिये से जो पानी निकाला जाता है वह इतना महंगा पड़ता है कि साधारणतः किसान उस पानी को लेने से परहेज करते हैं। आप को तो शायद मालूम ही है कि यू० पी० में दो एक आन्दोलन हुए थे जब यू० पी० गवर्नमैंट पानी के ज्यादा रेट्स चार्ज करने पर तुली हुई थी और लोग अपनी तकलीफों का इजिहार करते हुए आन्दोलन में हजारों की संख्या में जेल भी गए। यह आन्दोलन नहरी पानी के रेट ज्यादा होने के कारण चलाए गए थे। इन रेट्स को आप सस्ता कर सकते हैं अगर आप कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं जिस से कि घागरा नदी का पानी काबू में किया

सकें। मेरा ख्याल है कुछ वर्ष पहले जब गाडगील साहब इस विभाग के इन्चार्ज थे शायद इस के बारे में कुछ सोचा गया था और कोई योजना भी बनाई गई थी लेकिन मुझे मालूम नहीं कि क्या कारण हैं कि इस योजना को अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है और इसका अब नाम तक नहीं लिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि घागरा नदी के जल में प्रवाह कई मील के बाद फैजाबाद में पहुंचने के बाद जो प्रवाह आता है उसमें गंगा के हरिद्वार के प्रवाह के वेग से ज्यादा वेग होता है। उसका अंदाजा मैं तो नहीं लगा सकता और आप के जो एक्सपर्ट हैं वे ही इस बात को अच्छी तरह बता सकते हैं। लेकिन आप की जो रिपोर्ट है उसको पढ़ने के बाद और जो कागजात मेरे हाथ में आते हैं और जिन को मुझे पढ़ने का मौका मिलता है उन के आधार पर मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि विद्युत यंत्र लगा कर यदि विद्युत पैदा किया जाए तो शायद घागरा के प्रवाह से पांच लाख के सात लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। आप भाखरा नंगल और दूसरे डैम बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इससे (घाघरा से) तो २० लाख और २५ लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा होगी। इतनी बड़ी योजना को सरकार ने क्यों छोड़ दिया है और छोटी छोटी योजनाओं के पीछे समय लगा रही है। यह नदी हमारी गरीबी का कारण बनी हुई है। इसके साथ दो करोड़ आदमियों की किस्मत बंधी है। जैसा मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया, यदि आप इसके प्रवाह से बिजली पैदा करने की कोई योजना बनायें तो उससे न सिर्फ आप वहां के लोगों का उद्धार कर सकते हैं, बल्कि उस से और भी बड़े बड़े काम कर सकते हैं। जब आप इतनी विद्युत पैदा करेंगे तो वह सस्ती पड़ेगी, और उससे आप तब कानपुर के कारखाने चला सकेंगे और उसको दूसरे स्थानों में पहुंचा सकेंगे। तो मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए और जितनी जल्दी हो सके इस योजना को हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से यह काम नहीं हो सकता। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार इसको हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहती। वह तो छोटी छोटी योजनाओं से ही समस्या को हल करना चाहती हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैं ने आपसे निवेदन किया उनकी इस कार्यवाई से बिजली बहुत मंहगी पड़ती है और सिंचाई का रेट बहुत मंहगा हो जाता है। इस वास्ते वहां सिंचाई की बात को लेकर हर साल कोई न कोई आन्दोलन होता रहता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हम बार बार आ के सामने आकर न रोयें और बार बार आपके सामने अपनी तकलीफ न लावें। आप हमारी इस योजना को हाथ में लेकर हमारी समस्या को हल करें।

यह खुशी की बात है कि आप गंडक योजना को अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं। उसे आप अपने हाथ में लें। लेकिन यह योजना उससे बहुत बड़ी है। इसे आप भुलायें न। इसको कई वर्ष पहले सोचा गया था। इसकी तरफ आप फिर से ध्यान दें यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

मैं ने आपसे पहले कहा है कि हमारे यहां इन नदियों से बाढ़ आती है। बाढ़ को रोकने का जो काम आप कर रहे हैं वह आप करें, लेकिन मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इन बाढ़ों का एक खास कारण यह भी है कि जिन पहाड़ों से ये नदियां निकलती हैं उनके जंगल काट डाले गये हैं और उनकी लकड़ी काट काट कर उपयोग में ले आयी हैं। तो मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस ओर भी आप ध्यान दें और वहां फिर से जंगल लगवायें। चूंकि प्लानिंग का काम भी आपके हाथ में है, इसलिए मैं ने आपसे यह निवेदन किया कि आप इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

मुझे इतना ही निवेदन करना था।

Shri N. Somana (Coorg): There are two matters on which I would like to concentrate my remarks on the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. On the question of irrigation we are very happy to note that the major projects are making fast progress and they are quite satisfactory, and we hope that within the period of the Second Five Year Plan the execution of the major projects will have been completed and that so far as the food position is concerned we will be in a very happy position.

But there are a few remarks which I would like to make in connection

[Shri N. Somana]

with the minor irrigation schemes, that is projects which are not considered very important, but which from the point of view of food production are considered important, specially with regard to certain States in the South.

I may in this connection straightway refer to one or two projects in my own State, that is the State of Coorg. These projects are known as Harangi and Lakshmana Tirtha projects. I learn that for the last five years investigations have been going on. It is unfortunate that the Government of India have not been able to come to any conclusion on the advisability of taking up these schemes. I specially plead for the Harangi project. I learn that the final report on this Harangi project is that it is going to yield about 2½ per cent. revenue. I would also submit in this connection that in the case of food production and irrigation of lands the question of return is not material that is to say as to how much interest it would give on the investment that is made. I should say it is considered as a necessity, and food production should not be considered on any commercial basis or from the point of view of returns. I therefore humbly submit that the Harangi project, which of course has reached the final stage, should be taken up at once, so that an area of about twenty thousand acres can be irrigated and rice cultivated in that land.

Then, so far as the Lakshmana Tirtha project is concerned, I dearn that the final investigation has not been completed. I make a request that the investigation may be continued and ultimately it may be found out whether it is worth while to take it up or not.

Within the short time at my disposal I will now pass on to power production, and I may make a reference specially to the power projects in the South. Hon. Members of the House are aware that in the South there is lot of shortage of power, and specially in the areas on the west coast and in the areas known as the Malnad area where a large part of the land is undeveloped, power is absolutely necessary and without power that area cannot be developed.

As far as we are able to learn, there are three projects under the consideration of the Planning Commission at this stage. One is Honnemaradu project. I learn that the final expert opinion is quite in favour of it, and it is bound to be taken up. Honnemaradu project is in Mysore State, and I learn it has been practically approved and settled. There are two other projects to one of which hon. Members have made a reference, and that is the Kundah project in Madras State, and the other is the Barapole project in Coorg State. Investigations have been carried out with regard to both these projects and the latest investigation, that is the report of the experts, has proved that of the two projects the Barapole project is certainly cheaper and capable of producing more power. For the sake of facility, I may give a reference to the figures that have been made available to me. The Kundah project, in the first stage, is capable of producing 75,000 k.w. and the rate is Rs. 2880 per k.w. In the second stage, it is capable of producing 129,000 k.w. and the cost ultimately would be Rs. 2123 per k.w. The Barapole scheme, in the first stage itself is capable of producing 125,000 k.w. at a cost of Rs. 1280 per k.w. and in the final stage, it is capable of producing 179,700 k.w. at a cost of Rs. 963. These are the figures that have been submitted by the State Government. Recently I learn that an expert committee of three engineers was sent to examine these two schemes and they have stated that ultimately, the cost would be as follows. The Kundah project, which as I said is capable of producing only 129,000 k.w., will work out at Rs. 1820 per k.w.; the Barapole scheme which is capable of producing 179,700 k.w. will work out at a cost of Rs. 1624

per k.w. Considered from any point of view, it is fairly clear that the Barapole project is capable of producing more power at a cheaper rate.

The main question for consideration for the Planning Commission and the Ministry would be, how this power is to be distributed, and what are the ways of consumption. Coorg, being a small State, it is estimated, that it is not capable of consuming more than at the most 10,000 k.w. The balance has to be either given over to the Mysore State and through Mysore to Andhra or some other parts of the country or given over to the Madras State which is the neighbouring area. A difficulty is posed as to what should happen as regards working, if the Barapole scheme is taken up. My submission is that it is not insuperable. What unfortunately happens is that Madras is not prepared now to agree to this scheme, for, it wants its own Kundah scheme to be taken up. My proposal is this. A Board should be constituted between the two States of Madras and Coorg with representatives from the Central Government and they could work out easily that is how this project could be taken up and how the power could be consumed. I am told that the Madras Government is not willing to come to terms. That could be got over easily. If the Central Government thinks that the Barapole scheme is the cheaper one and is capable of producing more electricity, the Central Government can intervene in the matter, as I stated, by setting up a Board and this scheme could be taken up.

As I stated, this Barapole is situated in the Malnad area which is undeveloped, which needs electricity more than any other part of the country. There is one other advantage with regard to Barapole. It is not merely capable of producing cheap power; it can also irrigate about 30,000 acres of land in the close-by area of Malabar. Hon. Members are aware that Malabar is a food scarcity area and every now and then you see a lot of troubles there. Food has to be sent from other parts of the country for their consumption. If these 30,000 acres are irrigated there and brought under cultivation, rice can be produced in plenty and food shortage can be solved. So, this Barapole scheme is a multi-purpose scheme. That is also another reason why this scheme should be taken up for consideration. I humbly submit that comparing the two schemes, it is necessary that the Barapole scheme should be taken up. If the Madras Government is not prepared to come to terms, I submit that the Central Government should intervene. Because, after all, ultimately it is the idea of the Government of India that there should be a grid system and power should be supplied all over the country through a single process. If power were brought under Central control and the whole country, so far as power is concerned, minor difficulties can be easily solved. When we consider from the national point of view, I feel certainly this Barapole scheme should be taken up. After all, we have ultimately to consider the utility of power production. As I have already submitted, 180,000 k.w. of power would go waste if this scheme is not taken up. Of course, if the Government of India thinks that both these schemes are to be taken up, well and good. That is most welcome. Even if these two schemes are taken up, I should think there will be sufficient demand for power. I am told that Andhra is short of power. Of course, if the Barapole scheme is taken up, the power may be supplied to Mysore and Andhra and all the power will be consumed. Ultimately, even if the two schemes are taken up, there would be sufficient demand and there will be no wastage. From all these points of view, I plead that these schemes should be taken up so that the whole area may be improved both economically and industrially. After all, it is the object of the Second Five Year Plan that the industrial development of all parts of the country should be taken up. No industry can develop unless there is cheap power. My submission is that these schemes should be taken up. If the Government decide that one should be taken

[Shri N. Somana]

up in the first instance, I plead that the Barapole scheme should first be taken up, so that that part of the country may be improved.

Shri S. C. Deb (Cachar-Lushai Hills): I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and take part in this discussion.

I stand to support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I also appreciate the efforts of this Ministry in undertaking the gigantic task or reorganisation according to the needs of a Welfare State. It is a welcome feature that the Ministry is concentrating its efforts on systematising work on progress of works, on floods, public co-operation, training system and machine exploitation in the light of their experience. I should like to deal with some of the aspects of flood control.

At the very outset, I express my sincere gratitude to our hon. Minister for the enormous pains that he has taken last year by undertaking a survey of the flood-affected area. Through him, I also express my gratitude to our Prime Minister, and other hon. Members of this House who toured all the flood affected areas. It is really very much appreciable how the flood problems have been undertaken on a war footing. All kinds of appropriate measures are being taken to meet the problem squarely. So far as Assam, my province, is concerned, the people are very much grateful for the work that has been undertaken by the Central Government because it is not possible for our State to deal with every aspect of that matter squarely and efficiently.

3 P.M.

As regards the programme of flood control, there are three phases of work: immediate, short-term and long-term. The first phase requires two years, the second phase five to seven years and the third phase three to five years for the construction of storage reservoirs. Beginning from aerial survey start the different spheres of flood control measures. To study basin-wise the problem of the rivers and collection of data of rainfall, the co-operation of the meteorological department is taken, and in that direction work is proceeding.

In this connection, I would like to suggest one thing. During the floods in 1954, especially in the region between Katihar and Amingaon which is on the foot of the hills, there was heavy landslip in the hills and due to that rush of water was so much that besides damages to crop and the countryside, there was enormous loss to railway lines and national highways. I would like to know whether any survey work can be undertaken to determine the nature of these landslips and find out how far these are responsible for all the damages that have been done or would be done in the future. Though as a layman it is not possible for me to offer any scientific suggestion, it seems to me that a serious study and collection of data on that score is necessary for all possible remedial measures.

Regarding the Brahmaputra, there flood control measures are undertaken for rivetment work and creation of spuns and embankments. In that connection, may I suggest one thing? Perhaps it may be possible to undertake dredging work, because in the middle of the river silting is going on and on the sides the depth is great. If dredging work is undertaken, then an opening may be made so that the stream may be made to flow in the middle.

So far as investigations, gauge reading and collection of data for locating dam site are concerned, I do not know the actual position obtaining there. But there is mention in the report of two dam sites approved by the geologists—One in Kopilli and the other in Noa-Dihang. But there is no mention of Dam site in Borak river and whether gauge reading is still continuing there. Last year in my budget speech I made mention of this particular river. As I come from that area, I say that often there is visitation of

floods every year. During such flood, havoc is done to crop and countryside. All developmental works in that region get a severe setback. The geographical position is such that the valley is totally cut off from the mainland of Assam by high hills. The Borak river is not a tributory of the Brahmaputra but it is an independent river, and when there is flood, it becomes very ferocious. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to save the region from high floods by harnessing the river, and to give his serious thought to generation of power thereby creating some river valley project in that area. If that is done, small-scale and cottage industries can be developed in that area. This is also a border area, and as I have already mentioned, the geographical position is such that it requires special consideration to be shown. If the river is harnessed and power is generated, the people will be benefited by the development of small-scale and other cottage industries.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the necessity of supplying rural and urban power and drinking water for my area. When there is flood, though there is enough of water, there is no water to drink. That is the position. And as you know, Sir, in the course of a year, there is rainfall for eight months.

I think it will not be out of place if I mention something about the Second Five Year Plan. Since the Minister is responsible for planning also, I would like to offer some suggestion in that direction. The Central Government has asked all the States to prepare plans and submit them to the Centre for consideration and preparation of the Second Five Year Plan. Our State has also undertaken collecting information and planning. But I have seen that they are somewhat hesitant as to how they should prepare a full-fledged plan for the development of the State. They are hesitant because they do not know how far the Centre will render effective help and assistance and give guidance. As the Central Government is in possession of statistics, information and all kinds of data, I would suggest that they should kindly issue instructions to the States how to prepare their plan, how to solve the problem of unemployment effectively, how to develop the small-scale and cottage industries, how financial help will be given, and how popular support is to be gained. That will help, I think, the States to come forward with a bold Plan of development to be included in the Second Five Year Plan. I think in the Second Five Year Plan we will cover every area in every part of India, every district and sub-division. So, if all the areas have to be covered and developed, I think the Central Government should give the States the necessary instructions which will be very helpful to them to prepare their plans.

Dr. D. Ramachander (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, under the Five Year Plan our Government was able to tackle many of the big rivers of our country. I am happy that Government was able to harness these mighty rivers for irrigation and power development purposes. But there are some States which do not have the fortune to have big rivers and one such State is Madras, especially the Tamil Nad area of it. There are no perennial rivers and agriculture there depends mostly on seasonal rains. It is well known that we have more of failure of rains than regular rains in our parts for the past so many years. I would request the Minstry of Irrigation and Power that whenever they are planning some schemes in the neighbouring States they should see that on completion of the schemes, those rivers should be linked up and brought into the scarcity States whereby a certain portion of the land there could be irrigated. There are some States like Andhra where there are many rivers. When Andhra was a part of the Madras State there was a plan to connect Krishna and Pennar with one of our rivers called Palar. I do not know whether after the formation of the new State this plan has been dropped. I hope the Central Govern-

[Dr. D. Ramachander]

ment would take the initiative to see that the benefit of this already investigated plan is utilised in the Second Five Year Plan.

I will now take up the conditions that obtain in my district of North Arcot. Our district gets irrigation water from a river called Palar. This river flows from the Mysore State to our State. There was an agreement between the two States about the sharing of the water of this river. But unfortunately the Mysore have built a number of additional tanks and increased the heights of existing tanks; thereby we are prevented from sharing the waters in the last two or three decades. Some time back some of the Members of this House made a representation to the Planning Commission and to the Irrigation Ministry about this dispute. We suggested the constitution of a committee to go into this matter and see that our just complaint is investigated and our quota of water made available to us. I am told that this matter has been referred to the respective States, that the Government of Madras is collecting the figures and in a short time they are going to submit their report. I would suggest to the Central Government to go into this matter with an impartial mind and constitute a committee as early as possible and see that our district and some other districts of the State also get the benefit of the waters of the Palar. Then again there is immense scope in my district for the installation of tube wells. I do not know how the Centre has completely neglected the State of Madras in the matter of allotment of tube wells. I think these tube wells will help a lot in relieving the scarcity of water. Another suggestion I would make is the afforestation of the tanks and the catchment area of the Palar. In this way we can be assured of good rainfall and we will get the benefit of regular supply of water.

Next I would request that some thermal stations may also be started in areas where water is scarce, so that we may be assured of electricity which can be utilised for pumping ground water.

Before I sit down I would request the Minister to go into our complaint and constitute a committee to settle the water dispute between our State and the neighbouring State of Mysore.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Mr. Chairman, from the report that has been circulated to us and the additional information supplied today, we are glad to find that the Ministry is doing quite well. I also appreciate the way in which the hon. Minister has proceeded by having consultation with the Members of Parliament. I had an occasion to be present at one of these meetings and I can say from my experience that such meetings certainly bring about good results, better understanding and greater appreciation of the projects that we have undertaken.

From the Report we find that there are big projects that are proceeding in our country and the pace at which we are proceeding is certainly praiseworthy. When we complete these projects we can say that we would have achieved a great deal of the India of our dreams. I shall confine myself to one particular project and that is the Bhakra Dam. I have to bring certain facts to the notice of the hon. Minister and I am sure he will take courage in both hands—I do concede that he has plenty of it. On a previous occasion I only said that our Minister was meek. He thought that I said he was weak and he replied that he was known to be a courageous man when he was young. I would take advantage of his past courage now and tell him that he should take courage and take good action at the proper moment, if he is convinced that there is some substance in what I say.

The account that he has given of the Bhakra Dam is a very enviable, a very interesting one. It is a scheme of Rs. 157 crores and we are glad to know that in this case as also in the

case of others we have exceeded our targets, and the Ministry might require more than what was allotted. But what I want to bring to his notice is that the greater the project the bigger the wastage and the larger the misappropriation. That is what can be applied to the projects that we have in hand. Therefore I want to draw his attention particularly to these facts and I would ask him to find out whether there is some truth in the scandals that we are accustomed to listen so often.

Several questions have been put in this House about them. I must bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the answers received were not always very satisfactory. Information has not been supplied, or unnecessary or not a substantial defence has been put forward sometimes. Some time ago—though I do not attach any importance to that—perhaps most of the Members got cyclostyle copies of some information so far as Bhakra was concerned. The man who sent that information did not disclose himself. He said he was a patriot. I cannot say whether he was really a patriot or something otherwise. But that is not my concern.

I am going to put certain things to the hon. Minister, and ask him to go into them, to probe deep into the matter by appointing a committee to find out whether all these things that we hear are true, because I was told that several executive engineers have been arrested, and there are some prosecutions going on particularly in two circles, the Nirvana circle and the Bhakra circle. If there is any truth in those reports, one might fear that out of the Rs. 157 crores, perhaps Rs. 57 crores might go that way into the drain, and perhaps it might be only the Rs. 100 crores with which we might have completed the whole dam itself and the project. However, there is one thing. Even if the whole story may not be true, there are conditions prevailing in that project which certainly create suspicions in the mind of anybody that the whole story might not be disclosed to the public. What I mean to say is that there are two or three families there who have got the whole control over that project. And in every branch they perhaps have their tentacles; they have brought together some of their friends, relations, near relations I should say. And when such be the case, it is very difficut to find out exactly what is happening, even though certain glimpses are coming out off and on from which we can gather that there is something wrong underneath. There was one deputy chairman of the Bhakra dam —of whatever the title was—and he previously was the president of the CWPC as well. He retired. But then, again he was brought in as the adviser. He has certainly some of his relations there. I want to bring this particularly to the notice of the hon. Minister, because it is all going round so widely in the bazars, that it must be looked into. I have no complaint against the officials in his Ministry, but that adviser has got two great men of his, one is his son-in-law who is joint secretary in the Ministry, and the other is his son-in-law's cousin who is the private secretary to the Minister. But that would not in itself be a bar.....

Shri Nanda: I do not follow the last reference. Private secretary to whom? To which Minister?

Sardar Hukam Singh: May be secretary to the hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: Relative of whom?

Sardar Hukam Singh: Cousin of the son-in-law of the adviser

Shri Nanda: My private secretary?

Mr. Chairman: It is not usual to mention names here, and therefore, Sardar Hukam Singh is hesitant. I would request the hon. Member to pass on this information to the hon. Minister privately afterwards rather than mention names here.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I would supply him the names later.

Shri Nanda: I know my private secretary.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister also may be knowing the name. But so far as Parliament is concerned, our convention is that usually names are not taken, and personal grievances are not ventilated here. Therefore, Sardar Hukam Singh is hesitant. I would request him to pass on the information to the hon. Minister so that he may take action. But he need not mention all that in the House. Names need not be mentioned, but the facts may be mentioned.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have I mentioned any names?

Mr. Chairman: You have not disclosed any name. You were hesitating in view of the convention.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Exactly. I am reluctant to mention any names. If the hon. Minister wants, I can pass them on to him subsequently.

Shri Nanda: I shall find out because I think the second case...

Sardar Hukam Singh: I shall give you all the details.

We have got the general manager at Bhakra. He brought in his son-in-law as the XEN there. That gentleman was working elsewhere, and he brought him as the XEN and this son-in-law's brother on the administrative side. And some other friends and relatives have been brought there. These are not secrets. These have been mentioned on the floor of the House previously. I am not giving any fresh or startling information which the hon. Minister might not be knowing before. There is another who is the son-in-law of the chairman of the CWPC. He was only an XEN. Now he is drawing the salary or emoluments of a chief engineer, and he has been sent abroad to make all the purchases that are required for this dam. My information is that that is being done without inviting any tenders. There was a question some time ago. I remember, that large purchases have been made without any tenders. And from whom? Old stock has been purchased, which the chief technical adviser or consultant at the Bhakra Dam had in his own country. Our information is that that stock is useless. That has been disposed off, because such were the conditions. The purchasers, the buyers or the sellers, and everybody else was involved in that, had some interest in that. If such be the case, we can very well imagine whether there would be any disclosures; and since that has already been mentioned here, perhaps I might mention the name of Mr. Slocum. His name has already been mentioned here, and a defence was also put up here.

As regards these purchases that have been made, may I enquire this of the hon. Minister? If it is the chief consultant or the head on the technical side and others who are there on the administrative side or on the construction side that are interested at one place or the other, would there be a possibility that anything would come out? Now these purchases are there. That material is out of date, and that has been found useless. When that be the case, may I enquire whether there is any object in looking into these things, if really something fishy has been committed?

Then there is the Bhakra Board. That is an official-ridden body, and they have certainly a control over that Board. Perhaps that was intended from the very beginning that those very officials must have their grip over the Board. For if they are to be officials, they must have normal transfers or changes after some time, so that fresh men come there and have some fresh approach to apply; then certain things might come out. But the same man has been brought. Even if an officer retires, then also he is brought back, so that the whole thing might remain closed till the end when the whole thing is over and only *post mortem* remains. If such things continue, I think it is no use. I have every hope in the hon. Minister's intentions and his policies. Therefore, I want to bring these to his notice, so that he will take special pains towards this aspect and see that the administration is cleaned.

Perhaps it might have come to his notice that the Chairman of this Con-

trol Board is being given extensions every time. But this is also a fact, that several malpractices have been committed.

May I ask the hon. Minister whether he knows that because heavy blasting was done in those hills where this dam was to be built, the hill itself has been shattered? May I know whether there is a report of some geologist—some time ago he has submitted a report—that this hill was soft, that it was jointed, not one, and that it would require cautious blasting? If the Chairman—or whatever he is called—had cared to read that report that mistake would not have been committed. I learn that in this careless blasting so much of explosive was put there that it was unprecedented, the hill foundation has been shaken.

Mr. Chairman: 400 tons, it is said.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Yes. Never has that been done before.

And what is the result? Now, we have to move the foundation, if not of the whole dam, at least of that power house, which will have to generate so much power, to another site, a different site. And I am told—I cannot be sure of the exact amount—that that alone would entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 3 crores. If this Chairman knew that there was the report of the geologist, he must have acted accordingly or brought it at least to the notice of the chief consultant. If he has not read that report, then he is guilty of misfeasance. If he has read that report and has not brought it to the notice of the chief consultant, then also he is guilty of misdemeanour. If he has got it, read it and has brought it to the notice of the chief consultant, then the chief consultant is a useless fellow and he ought not to be kept there. My request to the hon. Minister is to go into the facts and find out who is to blame because this has cost this country an additional expenditure. Moreover, the project might also take some time, though we are told that the overall time would not be extended at all. Then this very morning we were told that the diversion has been delayed. This also requires some probing in. Though there are reasons given, they are not the exact reasons which I have to allege. If he goes deep into the matter, he would find that it was the inexperience and inefficiency of the persons who were in charge of it which was responsible; otherwise, this would have been done in time, if not earlier. So that is also to be known. This also might be gone into, whether, when this Chairman came, he got all those men who had experience and who were efficient transferred from their jobs and their posts and brought in his own men there that has caused all this delay as well as the expense. So this biggest project, of which we are so proud, certainly has the biggest scandals as well, and what I want to demand is an open inquiry into all these things. Some high-power committee can be appointed, that may go into all these things and allegations and give us the real truth. As the bell has been rung for the second time, I conclude.

श्री बी० एन० मिश्र (बिलासपुर-दुर्ग-रायपुर) : सभापति महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं इस विभाग के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बोलूं मैं कुछ आपका ध्यान और सभा का ध्यान उस समय की ओर, जिस समय हम लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता हासिल की, उस की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । जिस वक्त हम लोगों ने स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की, उस वक्त हम लोगों के सामनें बड़ी बड़ी जटिल समस्यायें थीं, हम लोगों को कोई पुराना इस विषय में एक्सपीरियन्स नहीं था, फिर भी जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं हैं उनको हमारे मंत्रालय ने अपने हाथ में लिया और आखिर में चल कर आज हम देखते हैं कि इतने कम अर्से में हम लोगों ने बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हासिल कर ली हैं जिनके लिए कई देशों ने सोचा भी न होगा और न उन्होंने अपने यहां की होंगी । ऐसी हालत में हम लोगों ने अपना काम शुरू किया और मैं आपको यह भी बता दूं कि इस तरह के बड़े

[श्री बी० एन० मिश्र]

कामों में कभी कभी ऐसे कदम भी उठ जाया करते हैं जिनसे बहुत कुछ हानियां भी हो सकती हैं । एक व्यापारी जिसको दस काम करने हैं, दस चीजें वह अपने हाथ में लेता है तो जहां नौ काम में वह सफल होता है, एक काम में वह धोका भी खा जाता है । लेकिन उस व्यापारी की जो दृष्टि है जो उसका ध्यान है वह हमेशा उसी ओर लगा रहता है और आखिर में निरंतर प्रयास का नतीजा यह होता है कि उसको नफा होता है, कभी कभी नुकसान भी उठाना पड़ जाता है, इसी तरह मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी इस मिनिस्ट्री और उसके अफसरान ने हो सकता है कि कहीं कहीं पर गलतियां की हों, लेकिन हमें यह उचित नहीं है कि हम खाली एक चीज को लेकर एकदम से यह कह दें कि यह गलती की तो क्यों की । हो सकता है कि कहीं पर उन्होंने कोई गलती कर दी हो, लेकिन देखना यह चाहिए कि इन ऑल, टोटल देखा जाय कि पूरे में उसने फायदा दिखलाया या नुकसान, यही ध्यान रखकर हमें बात कहनी चाहिए ।

मैं ने यहां पर कई लोगों को फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स के बारे में काफी हल्ला मचाते हुए सुना कि यह जो फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स यहां पर आये हैं, तो हमारे यहां के लोग क्यों नहीं उन जगहों पर लिये गये । लेकिन वे यह भूल गये कि आज हमारे देश में जो इतनी सारी योजनाएं हाथ में ली गई हैं, उनके लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में एक्सपर्ट्स जिनको कि उनके सम्बन्ध में पूरा ज्ञान हो, सुलभ नहीं हैं, उतने एक्सपर्ट्स हमारे यहां नहीं हैं जितने कि हमें इन सारी योजनाओं के लिए चाहियें जो कि हमारे देश में चल रही हैं । दूसरे जैसा कि स्वयं मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ समय पहले बताया था और भाखरा का दृष्टान्त देते हुए बतलाया था कि शुरू में भाखरा नांगल योजना में ९६ एक्सपर्ट्स थे, सन् १९५४ में वे घट कर ६२ रह गये और अभी कुछ समय पहले एक सवाल का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि अब उन फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स की संख्या घट कर ४२ ही रह गयी है, तो इस तरीके पर हम देखते हैं कि फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स जहां जहां उनकी जरूरत नहीं महसूस की जाती है, वहां वहां पर उनके कंट्रैक्ट्स खत्म किये जा रहे हैं और उनको फिर से रिवाइव नहीं किया जा रहा है और ऐसे फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स को वापिस भेजे जाने के आदेश दिये जा रहे हैं । अब फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स में जैसा कि एक सवाल के जवाब में बतलाया गया, ऐसे विशेषज्ञ भी हैं जिनको कि खास उस विषय का ज्ञान होता है और जिसके कारण उनको रखना पड़ता है । मसलन यह जो मिट्टी ढोने और हटाने की बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें हमारे कम्युनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स में काम कर रही हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में जो फारेन एक्सपर्ट थे हालांकि वह वापिस चले गये हैं, लेकिन वे फिर से ९० महीने के वास्ते रखने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा बुलाये जा रहे हैं । वह एक्सपर्ट बड़ी मशीनों में जो मिट्टी ढोने और खुदाई के काम में आती हैं उनके लिए वह सलाहकार हैं और उनको उसका विशेष ज्ञान है और इसलिए हम उनको फिर से वापिस बुलाना चाहते हैं, हमारा मंत्रालय उनको फिर से वापिस बुलाना चाहता है । आखिर इन एक्सपर्ट्स को रखने का मतलब यही होता है कि हमारी मशीनरी में कोई खराबी न आये और वे ठीक से काम करती रहें क्योंकि आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि यह जो करोड़ों रुपये की मशीनरी हमारे इरिगेशन प्राजेक्ट्स में लगी हुई हैं अगर वह एक दो घंटे के लिए भी रुक जाय तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि कितना उससे नुकसान होगा और साथ ही उसमें जो लेबरर्स और इंजीनियर्स लगे होते हैं वह मशीनरी खराब हो जाने की हालत में बेकार हो जाते हैं और काम नहीं करते और जितनी देर मशीनरी बिगड़ी रहती है उतनी देर तक उनको जो तनख्वाहें मिलती हैं वे बेकार मिलती हैं और इस तरह यह नुकसान भी हमारा होता है, अब अगर ऐसे कामों के लिए हम एक्सपर्ट्स लगा लें ताकि हमारी मशीनरी ठीक तरह चलती रहे तो हम देखेंगे कि कम्पैरेटिवली वह फायदेमंद होगा, नुकसान देह नहीं होगा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपको यह भी बताऊं जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में जिक्र आया है कि भाखरा नांगल, हीरा कुंड डैम और दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन आदि जैसी हमारी योजनाएं चल रही हैं और उनमें जो फारेन एक्सपर्ट्स लगे हुए हैं, हमारी सरकार इस बात का काफी प्रयत्न कर रही है कि अपने इंजीनियर्स को उनसे ट्रेंड करवा लें। भाखरा नांगल में मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि ५७ ऐसे इंजीनियर्स ट्रेंड हो चुके हैं और ८५ वहां पर अभी ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं। दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन में ६५ इंजीनियर्स, ३८ इंजीनियरिंग ग्रेजुएट्स और ४६ अपरेंटर्स यह ट्रेनिंग पा चुके हैं और १८५ अभी ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं और जिनको कि स्टाइपेंड भी दिया जा रहा है। इसी के साथ साथ देश में जो चार सेंटर्स हैं, पानी, कोटा, हीरा कुड, नांगल और तुंगभद्रा, उनके बारे में यह फैसला किया गया है कि वहां पर भी इंजीनियरिंग के आदमियों को ट्रेन करना चाहिए। यह जो चार सेंटर्स मैंने अभी आपको बताये इनमें हर एक में ४० इंजीनियर्स ट्रेन किये जायेंगे और यह कोई मोटी बात नहीं है। जिस तरह हमारी नदी घाटी योजनाएं बड़ी बड़ी चल रही हैं उसी प्रकार हर एक सेंटर में इंजीनियर्स को ट्रेन करने की बात है और हर एक सेंटर में हर साल १६० इंजीनियर्स ट्रेन किये जायेंगे, यह भी कोई कम महत्व की बात नहीं है। अब रही बात इस की कि जिस वक्त शुरू में हीरा कुड डैम प्रोजेक्ट को हाथ में लिया गया था, उस टाइम पर हम भी यहां पर बोलते थे और हमारे अपोजीशन वाले भाई भी बोलते थे कि हीरा कुड डैम में जितनी प्राग्रेस होनी चाहिये, जितनी कि उस को उन्नति करनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं होती थी। उस में सेंटवैंक के कारण और दूसरी भी चीजें भी थीं जिन के कारण से मिनिस्ट्री ने उन की एफिशिएन्सी को बढ़ाने के लिये और एकानमी के लिये तथा एक्सपेन्डिचर को चेक करने के लिये यहां पर एक तरीका निकाला। यहां पर एक कमेटी बनाई गई है जिस की प्राग्रेस रिपोर्ट्स आती रहती हैं, पहले तो यह कि जितनी प्राग्रेस हीरा कुड डैम की साल में होनी चाहिये वह होती है या नहीं, हर एक प्रोजेक्ट में जितनी प्राग्रेस एक साल में होनी चाहिये वह होती है या नहीं, एक सीजन में जितनी प्राग्रेस होनी चाहिये वह होती है या नहीं, एक महीने में जितनी प्राग्रेस होनी चाहिये वह होती है या नहीं, इस की जांच करती है, फिर कम्पेरिटिवली देखती है कि जितनी प्राग्रेस हुई है उस के रीशयो में एक्सपेन्डिचर ज्यादा तो नहीं है। इस को चेक करने के लिये जो उस ने बोर्ड आफ कोआर्डिनेटिंग मिनिस्टर्स एंड इंजीनियर्स बनाया है यह तरीका बहुत सफलीभूत हुआ है और इस के लिये यह मंत्रालय बधाई का पात्र है। इस को शुरू हुए एक महीना हुआ है। बोर्ड आफ कोआर्डिनेटिंग मिनिस्टर्स जो है उस में क्या होता है कि जैसे ही कोई स्कीम उस के सामने आती है, उस पर विचार होता है। पहले यह होता था कि स्कीम आती थी, उस के ऊपर, स्टेट से पत्र व्यवहार होता था जो स्टेट के स्कीम के रिस्पान्सिबुल मिनिस्टर हैं उन का जवाब आते बहुत दिन लग जाते थे। आज क्या होता है कि जैसे पंचायत राज्य होता है, इधर से यहां के लोग बैठ गये और उधर से स्टेट के लोग आ गये और उन्होंने एक जगह बैठ कर सलाह कर ली कि यह हमारी स्कीम है और इस पर यह होना चाहिये। पहले जिस चीज में बहुत देर होती थी इस बोर्ड की वजह से वह रुक गई। इसी तरीके पर बोर्ड आफ कोआर्डिनेशन आफ इंजीनियर्स है। आप को मालूम होगा कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में जो स्कीमें अभी चल रही हैं, जैसे हीरा कुड है, भाखरा नंगल है, कुछ समय बाद वह खत्म होने वाली हैं। उन के खत्म होने के बाद उस के इंजीनियर्स निकाले जायेंगे। अब उन लोगों को यह फिक्र हो गई है कि कुछ टाइम के बाद जब यह स्कीमें खत्म हो जायेंगी तब उन का भविष्य बिल्कुल अन्धकारमय हो जायेगा और वह लोग कहां काम करेंगे तो बोर्ड आफ इंजीनियर्स और मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि मिल कर यह तय कर लेते हैं कि जब कोई स्कीम खत्म हो जायेगी तो उस के आदमियों को हम प्रान्त की किन दूसरी स्कीमों में बिना किसी दिक्कत के ले सकते हैं।

[श्री बी० एन० मिश्र]

इसी तरह से रंट्स कमेंटीज हैं, टेक्निकल पर्सोनेल कमेंटीज हैं, उन का भी वही काम हैं। मैं रंट्स के बारे में भी दो एक शब्द बता दूं। रंट्स के लिये यह देखा जाता हैं, यह भी एक नई स्कीम इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के अन्दर चली हैं, कि रंट्स कितने होने चाहियें एक जगह पर। हर एक प्रान्त में और हर एक जगह पर अलग अलग वेजेज और रंट्स हैं। इस में यह देखा जाता हैं कि काम उसी रेट पर हो रहा हैं या नहीं, या कि टाप हेवी रेट पर काम हो रहा हैं।

आखिर में मैं एक सुझाव मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहूंगा बेटरमेन्ट लेवी फीज के बारे में। जहां तक मुझे मालूम हैं बेटरमेन्ट लेवी फीज के निकालने का जो तरीका हैं वह गलत बेसिस पर हैं। कहा यह जाता हैं कि आज अगर किसी भूमि में सिंचाई नहीं हैं और अगर हम ५,०० एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई कर दें तो किसानों को ज्यादा सहूलियत हो जायेगी। ऐसी हालत में बेटरमेन्ट लेवी ज्यादा होनी चाहिये। लेकिन साथ ही मैं कहूंगा कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें जो होती हैं, जिन को मंत्रालय चलाता हैं, उस की जितनी कास्ट लगती हैं उस के मुकाबले में आप देखिये कि योजना के पूरी हो जाने पर उस की रेवेन्यू कितनी ज्यादा आती हैं, हार्डली १ या २ परसेन्ट। उसी प्रपोर्शन में आप को बेटरमेन्ट लेवी भी चार्ज करना चाहिये। क्योंकि बेटरमेन्ट लेवी का इस्तेमाल तो आप इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये करते हैं। उन के पास बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें और बड़े बड़े काम हैं। इस लिये आप उन में जितना खर्च करते हैं उस का १ या २ परसेन्ट बेटरमेन्ट लेवी लें तो ज्यादा ठीका होगा।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खास तौर से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने २१ योजनायें आप के पास भेजी हैं। इन २१ योजनाओं में से कुछ तो ऐसी हैं जो कि बहुत ही अच्छी हैं और जिन के लिये कभी भी दो राये नहीं हो सकतीं। इस लिये मैं कहूंगा कि हस्दो, जोंक और अर्पा तथा दूसरी योजनायें हैं, उन की ओर मंत्रालय खास तौर पर ध्यान दें।

श्री सी० के० नायर (बाह्य दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, वह जो युग हैं वह हमारे इतिहास में, जहां तक इरिगेशन का ताल्लुक हैं, एक स्वर्ण काल हैं। दुनियां के जो सब से बड़े इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हो सकते हैं वह आज हमारे देश में हो रहे हैं। इस के लिये मैं अपनी गवर्नमेन्ट को बधाई देता हूं, लेकिन मुझे एक दम से एक एन्टी क्लाइमेक्स पर आना पड़ता हैं। जहां तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक हैं इरिगेशन बिल्कुल निल हैं, बिल्कुल ही नहीं हैं। इस की क्या वजह हैं कि जब इतने बड़े बड़े बांध दूसरे सूबों में करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये खर्च कर के बनाये जा रहे हैं तब दिल्ली के वास्ते एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं हैं। यह नहीं, आप सब को मालूम हैं कि दिल्ली इस जगह पैदा हुई हैं यमुना की वजह से, और उसी यमुना में आज पानी सूखता जा रहा हैं। इरिगेशन की तो बात छोड़ दीजिये, हमें पीने के पानी तक के लिये बड़ी मुसीबत हो रही हैं। यहां की हालत इतनी खराब हैं कि हमारी आंखों के सामने ही तीन लाख से ले कर आज १७ लाख तक की आबादी दिल्ली शहर की हो गई हैं, लेकिन सब जगह जब गर्मी शुरू होती हैं तो पानी के लिये हाय हाय मच जाती हैं। एक किस्म का करबला यहां बन जाता हैं। आज आप इरिगेशन के लिये करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली के लिये कुछ ख्याल नहीं किया गया। इस की वजह क्या हैं? वजह ढूंढने के लिये मूल कारण पर जाना चाहिये। जब भाखरा नंगल डैम की बुनियाद डाली गई उस वक्त इस के लिये जो कमेटी बनी उस में दिल्ली का कोई नुमाइन्दा नहीं रक्खा गया। राजस्थान गवर्नमेन्ट के, पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट के और पेप्सू गवर्नमेन्ट के नुमाइन्दे रक्खे गये, लेकिन दिल्ली का कोई नुमाइन्दा उस में नहीं था, हम सब लोगों ने सोचा कि चलो, जब सब काम हिन्दू हुकूमत के मार्फत हो रहा था दिल्ली के लिये भी होगा ही, लेकिन यह बात नहीं हुई। आज भी देश में जो आता हैं, सब से पहले दिल्ली आता हैं बाप् की समाधि पर फूल चढ़ाने जाता हैं। वहां का आप नजारा

दीखयें तो बिल्कुल डंजोलेट—खुश्क ही खुश्क दिखाई देता हैं। यमुना में पानी ही नहीं हैं। आप को मालूम हैं, इस में कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं हैं, कि गांधी जी की समाधि आज दुनियां में सब से बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान हैं, इस में आज दो मत नहीं हैं। अगर कोई भी वहां जा कर सुबह से शाम तक बैठा रहे तो देखेगा कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के क्या, सारी दुनियां के लोग जो भी हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं वे सब से पहले दिल्ली में आ कर गांधी जी की समाधि पर जाते हैं, लेकिन वहां पानी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हैं। इस लिये मैं इरिगेशन के पहले ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के बारे में ज्यादा जोर देना चाहता हूं कि इरिगेशन के पहले से हम को ड्रिंकिंग वाटर मिलना चाहिये। यमुना के पुल से ले कर कुछ नीचे की तरफ राजघाट के सामने से गुजरती हैं। अगर १०० या २०० गज की लम्बाई में एक सुन्दर नहर निकाल दी जाय और उस के अन्दर भाखरा का पानी डाल दिया जाय तो दिल्ली का सवाल हल हो सकता हैं। तो इस में कोई शक नहीं हैं कि भाखरा का पानी, जो कि ६५ लाख एकड़ जमीन को सींचने वाला हैं कि उस पानी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पंजाब में हैं, रोहतक तक को मिलने वाला हैं, उस रकबे में जो पानी Western Jamuna Canal से मिलता हैं उसको बचाकर दिल्ली को दे सकते हैं, इसलिए जिस हिस्से में भाखड़ा का पानी आता हैं उस हिस्से के पानी को जो Western Jamuna Canal से आता हैं कम से कम दिल्ली को दिया जा सकता हैं। इस पानी को सीधे यमुना में डाल देना चाहिये ताकि एक सुन्दर नहर पानी से भरी हुई राजघाट के सामने से गुजरे और उसमें से दिल्ली की तमाम नगरियों को साफ सुथरा पीने का पानी सप्लाई किया जा सकता हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इरिगेशन एंड पावर के मिनिस्टर साहब इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे।

दूसरी चीज पिछले साल भी जो मैं ने कही थी और अब फिर कहता हूं यह हैं कि भाखड़ा नंगल के लिए जो कमेटी बनी हैं उसमें हमारी नुमाइंदगी नहीं हैं और उस कमेटी पर दिल्ली हकूमत का एक नुमाइंदा

जरूर होना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं कि जमहूरियत में जब तक जनता की तरफ से आवाज न आए तब तक गवर्नमेंट भी कुछ नहीं कर सकती। इस वास्ते मेरी यह प्रार्थना हैं कि उस कमेटी पर दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट का एक नुमाइंदा होना चाहिए जो कि हमारी जरूरियात को गवर्नमेंट के सामने वाकायदा पेश करें।

जहां तक इरिगेशन का ताल्लुक हैं हमारे यहां इस वक्त कोई २२,००० या २३,००० एकड़ जमीन सींची जाती हैं हालांकि तीन लाख एकड़ जमीन जो कि दिल्ली सूबे के अन्दर हैं उसमें से एक लाख एकड़ जमीन ऐसी हैं जो कि नहरी इरिगेशन के काबिल हैं। इस की सिंचाई के लिए पानी मिल भी सकता हैं लेकिन इस तरफ कोई कोशिश नहीं की जा रही हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि शक्करबस्ती में इस वक्त एक सब स्टेशन पावर देने के लिए बनाया जा रहा हैं। इस बात में शुबा हैं कि क्या यह हमारी मांग को ध्यान में रख कर किया जा रहा हैं या कोई मार्कीट के लिए किया जा रहा हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जब नंगल में इतनी पावर पैदा होती हैं तो उसको सप्लाई करने के लिए उनको मार्कीट की जरूरत हैं जहां इसकी खपत हो सके। मैं गवर्नमेंट को बधाई देता हूं कि कोई २०,००० या ३०,००० किलोवाट बिजली का प्रबन्ध उन्हों ने किया हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां नहरी पानी नहीं पहुंच सकता वहां पर कुंबें खोद दिये जायें। अफसोस की बात यह हैं कि जो हमारे यहां एक रकबा रोहतक रोड और नजफगढ़ रोड के बीच ५०,००० एकड़ जमीन हैं उस की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा हैं। इस इलाके में (खारा) पानी हैं, और खारा पानी होने के कारण यह इरिगेशन के लिए काम में नहीं लाया जा सकता हैं। यह पानी जितना भी ऊंचे लाया जाता हैं उतनी ही जमीन और बिगड़ती जाती हैं। उस कारण इस इलाके का सवाल बिजली से हल नहीं हो सकता वहां तो नहरी पानी ही लाना बहुत लाजिमी हैं। अगर ५०,००० या ६०,००० एकड़ जमीन के लिए रोहतक की तरफ से या हिसार की तरफ से जहां नंगल का पानी आएगा जिस के कारण वेस्टर्न यमुना कैनाल का पानी बच जाएगा अगर उसको हमें

[श्री सी० के० नायर]

मुहैय्या किया जाए तो बड़ी आसानी से हम एक लाख एकड़ जमीन की अच्छी तरह से आबपाशी कर सकेंगे। लेकिन यहां भी मुसीबत यह है कि दिल्ली के लिए एक इंजिनियरिंग यूनिट भी नहीं है, एक इरिगेशन यूनिट भी नहीं है। दुनिया से लोग यहां आते हैं और यहां की सुन्दरता को देखते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां सरवे करने वाला एक महकमा भी मौजूद नहीं है और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि गवर्नमैंट आफ इंडिया को इस ओर खास ध्यान देना चाहिए और हमारी दिल्ली स्टेट गवर्नमैंट को हर किस्म की सहूलियत पहुंचानी चाहिए ताकि वह एक इंजिनियरिंग यूनिट और एक इरिगेशन यूनिट दिल्ली स्टेट के लिए कायम कर सके। ऐसा महकमा यदि कायम हो जाए तो वह हमारे कामों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकेगा। दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि ओखले की तरफ एक खास महकमा है जो स्यूरेज वाटर प्योरिफाई करके गांवों को सपलाई करता है। लेकिन उसके बारे में भी एक शिकायत है कि वहां के इरिगेशन रेट्स को कायम करने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है।

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair.*]

जिस तरीके से वहां वाटर रेट्स वगैरह लगाए जाते हैं वह किसी कानून के तहत नहीं लगाए जाते हैं। इस लिए अगर कोई इरिगेशन यूनिट दिल्ली स्टेट के लिए कायम कर दिया जाए तो वह तमाम बातें आसानी से हो सकेंगी।

मुझे दिल्ली के मुताल्लिक इतनी ही बातें कहनी थीं कि इरिगेशन के लिए पानी का इंतिजाम करने के साथ ही साथ ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का भी इंतिजाम होना चाहिए और यह पानी भाखड़ा नंगल से लिया जा सकता है। जब हम गांव गांव जा कर प्रचार करते हैं कि बहुत से बड़े बड़े बांध बनाए जा रहे हैं और हम अपने देश को ऊंचा उठाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो जब हमें उनकी तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि पानी का मसला तो अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ तो हमारे पास इस का जवाब देने के लिए कोई ठोस बात नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें और उनकी यह तकलीफ दूर करने की कोशिश करें।

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): First of all, let me congratulate the hon. Minister and also the Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power. In free India, these two subjects have been taken up by the Government in right earnest and I must congratulate them that they are the first Ministers of Irrigation and Power of free India. It is a fact that an edifice may attract people at the first sight, but sometimes people forget its foundation and the builder of it. In my judgment, it is this Ministry that is building up the foundation of a prosperous India. For the First Five Year Plan—we call it an 'Agricultural Plan'— it is this Ministry that is mostly responsible. I do not deny that the Ministry of Agriculture has done its part quite well, but the Irrigation Ministry has taken up big projects—big not only in India but in the whole of Asia—of which we should be proud. We see before our very eyes how it is commented upon almost everyday in this House and how we talk about Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley, Hirakud and many other projects that are to come. The Irrigation Ministry has solved our food problem and agricultural problem to a great extent and we hope that in the coming future, our country will be self-sufficient not only in food but also in all agricultural products.

Side by side, it is power that supplies the energy on which our industry is to be built up. In the Second Five Year Plan, which is mainly an industrial Plan, it is the Irrigation and Power Ministry that will supply the energy for it. There may be defects in running the department here and there. After all, we have no previous experience of very big projects. As we did not do such things before, during the British days, our engineers may be lacking here and

there, and especially in technical skill and knowledge, and for that purpose, we have to bring in foreign experts from outside. We shall not only resent foreign experts from outside being brought in, but we shall welcome them, because they are helping us in our projects. It has been mentioned by many Members that the foreign experts, after helping us in building up these big projects, are also training up our young men to take charge of running the big projects and also maintaining the same. We hope that with further efforts our young men will also be trained in the art of project designing and installations.

4 P.M.

After having said this in general, I would only mention one factor. I would earnestly draw the attention of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to the conditions in North Bengal. It is not for North Bengal alone that I am speaking here today; it is practically for the whole of Assam and our eastern frontier—that small tract of land which connects it with the rest of India. Since 1950 this small tract has suffered the ravage of flood thrice; it has suffered most in the last flood. In a small area of 900 square miles, according to the Ministry's report, 142 people died. But the real fact is that the death roll is much greater. The West Bengal Government had set up a committee to enquire into the causes of such accidents. I should also thank the Ministry here and also the Ministry of my State for having taken active steps in safeguarding five towns of that part. But my appeal is this. It is not only the towns that are to be our main concern; it is the rural areas that are our greater concern—not only for us but also for the Central Government. Of all these deaths, I may assure you that no death occurred in the town area. All these deaths and loss of cattle and devastation—all of them happened in the rural area. I do not find in the ministerial report any active attempt having been made to do something immediately to protect this rural area. If the rural area be devastated in this way, year after year, it is the Central Government that will suffer more and more as each successive flood comes. The railway line that is the only life line to Assam runs through that part of the country; the road connections are also through this territory. The Central Government knows full well how much they are spending every year only for maintenance. But the Central Government may not be worried about the cost so much but the poor people of the rural area do. Consider how many cattle and human lives are lost and how much property is ruined. Just consider how the man having a few acres of land for his maintenance and that of his family will feel if he lost that land. How destitute he will become. Just imagine the worry that he has to undergo. Our national Government must not tread the same way that has been treaded by the foreign Government.

It is the complaint of the rural area that whenever anything has to be done in the urban area, Government notices it at once and takes it up and does whatever is possible but so far as rural area is concerned, considerations come in the way of their being taken up. They are not even considered. I know full well that the Ministry is equally concerned about the rural area but it may be that in order to do some permanent work, they have to investigate many things and collect so much data. I do not dispute that position. But what I am submitting is this. Just as in the case of the towns some protection was given and some action taken—for which I congratulate the Ministry and I am thankful and grateful—on behalf of my constituency I appeal to the Government to take such minimum measures to protect the rural area also so that the people may feel that they had not been forgotten. As had been mentioned in the report, there are three stages which had been formulated by the Central Flood Control Committee in order to protect that area as other areas in Bihar, U.P. and Assam. What I want to say is this: let the data and

[Shri Barman]

other things be collected and permanent protection measures be projected, designed and implemented. But just as in the case of towns Government has done something, I appeal to the Government to take up the question of rural areas also. Let them take up immediate protective measures wherever there has been the greatest damage and where the places had been threatened by successive floods. Let the protective measures be of whatever nature that is possible; let them be devised by our engineering experts. It is for them. I appeal to the Ministry to do this on behalf of my constituency.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Looking into the pages of the report placed in our hands and also looking at the progress of the several projects all over India, one gets the impression that everything is going on very well according to the Plan. At any rate we do not get the impression of the accounts, or the reports gave sometime back regarding the work that went on in the latter half of the last decade. We see that the wasteful haste that was noticed in those days is not so very prominently felt now. I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the question of Nandikonda Project which has been awaited so eagerly and for so long. I tried to find out if any mention is made about it in the report placed in our hands at least in that paragraph where the programme for 1955-56 had been mentioned. No doubt we had some scrappy reports in the Press that the Project has been sanctioned and we also felt happy that it was mentioned just before the Andhra elections took place. It so happened that the Andhra elections attracted not only the attention of the world but also of the Irrigation Ministry and the Planning Commission seems to have given permission to the Governor of Andhra to announce that the Nandikonda Project has been sanctioned or going to be sanctioned. We would have appreciated if some details about this Nandikonda Project had been given to us in any form or on any occasion. I was eagerly awaiting an opportunity to hear the hon. Minister this afternoon. Probably, but for the fact that he was prevented from giving a fuller report of what he wanted to say, he would have told us something about it. But anyhow, in the absence of any such information passed on to us, I will have to ask him a few questions: whether the Nandikonda Project will be taken up in the First Five Year Plan, what amount of money has been actually sanctioned for it, whether there has been any change in the alignment of the channels or canals that have been once proposed, and whether the completion of the entire project or a portion of it can be envisaged within a few years. These are questions the answers to which would probably help us to understand the Government much more clearly and which would also help the Andhras to understand the actual position with regard to this Nandikonda Project

As an integrated scheme of this it has been suggested to the State Government there that one Somasila Project with a dam across the Pennar river, should also be taken up. I have no time to go into the details of that, but I will only request the Ministers to get all the records available about that from the Andhra Government and examine the matter in the context of the development of irrigation facilities in that area.

I have been trying to point out to the Ministry that whenever a particular project is taken up they must automatically try to develop the areas which they intend to develop under the new project. I am only trying to mention a particular instance. Recently, after the Khosla Committee Report and also after Mr. Kanwar Sain's report, which we have not seen, the remodelling work of the Cuddappah-Kurnool canal has been taken up with a view to augment the supply by about 1,500 cusecs in that channel from the Tunghabhadra river. If the work has already been

taken up it is up to the Government to think of taking up the work of digging up the channels which are called the Kanpur and Kavali canals for supply to which canals the augmentation or rather the remodelling of the Cuddappah-Kurnool canal has been thought of. If we wait until the Cuddappah-Kurnool canal remodelling is completed, the benefits of that will not go to the expected area which is likely to be covered by the Kanpur and Kavali canals but it will go to the help of the existing delta-area under the River Pennar. If it is the view of the Government that this development is intended, for which the remodelling of the K-C canal is thought of, it is up to them immediately to commence the excavation of these two canals.

One more matter I would like to mention, and that is about the technical staff working in some of the projects. It is learnt from the report that about the month of August 1956 the Hirakud Project will be completed, and most of the officers there who are now supposed to be Central Government servants will have to be found places elsewhere. These people, I am told, are considered to be temporary servants of the Government and no attempt to make their position safe and sound seems to have been made so far. Perhaps the Committee that has been appointed for that purpose might go into that matter also and see that they are found safer berths. When this project is over and so many technical hands are available, I should think that the Government would be well advised to post them to other projects where such development is being thought of and is being conducted. Even with regard to the technical services in other projects, they must be treated on a par with them and their position must be ensured. I am told that there are certain government servants, rather engineers, who came from Pakistan, and they are now engaged in India. After their service of twenty-five years comes to a close they must find some opportunity of extending their services here, because they may not be able to go back to East Bengal and find any berth there. I mention this because when I visited recently some of the projects in D.V.C. I came across certain people who had this complaint. If there are any of that type, their future also must be taken into consideration and their position must be assured.

Though we find that things are moving on quite smoothly—and we have no idea of the inner working of the projects—the Government has to be careful about the way in which they spend their money. There is likely to be some wasteful methods still persisting and, even as Sardar Hukam Singh mentioned on the floor of this House a few minutes back, there might be certain instances where a check-up is very necessary.

One other fact I would like to mention, and it is this. While the construction of projects is going on, especially in the D.V.C. area they seem to be concentrating only on flood control and not on the development of that area for irrigation purposes. Anyhow that is the impression that I get. I wish I am wrong in that impression and I hope I will be corrected by the Government if I am wrong. Large areas of land are available. I am sure the Government also wants the development and irrigation of these areas which can be done if only the water is let out. As they concentrate their attention upon flood control, a section or a wing of the department, or the local revenue department of each State, must be asked to investigate the possibility of developing the areas as and when these projects are being completed. I have seen those dams which are being constructed with much of enthusiasm and excitement and according to plan. But to what extent the plan would be able to improve the agricultural position as well as the food position of those areas we have yet to see, for the simple reason that no such attempt has so far been noticed.

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

Sir, I do not think I will have more time and therefore before you ring the bell I shall sit down.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): It is said that man in any venture learns by experience. Our irrigation and power projects are no exception to this rule. But what we have to be careful about is when we do not learn even in spite of our experience. In a critical appraisal of the achievements under irrigation and power projects, we have to take into account the initial difficulties that beset the Ministry. For instance, we did not examine all the problems bearing on each project.' There was no basic schedule of rates. Each project had its own rates. It is true that conditions vary from State to State and from project to project. Even so there ought to have existed a relationship in the schedule of rates adopted in the estimates for the various projects. There was no such relationship, because there was no scientifically worked out data on which a schedule of rates could be built. There was no scheme for pooling of personnel and their experience and for distribution among the various projects. Another difficulty was with regard to equipment, especially machinery and spares. We had to import machinery worth crores of rupees. But, they were not of the same make. The spectacle of machinery being in abundance in particular projects without spare parts, and spare parts being in abundance in certain projects without machinery has not been uncommon. These things are perhaps inevitable in new ventures launched on a colossal scale in the beginning of the Plan period. But, what causes us concern is the way in which corruption has been allowed to creep into the working of these projects. You yourself, Sir, referred a little while ago to the fact that the larger the project, the greater was the waste and the greater the scope for corruption. I think the Ministry has awakened to the state of affairs.

The Minister had appointed committees to deal with every one of these problems. But, I feel that the progress has been rather tardy. With regard to the basic schedule of rates, a Committee was appointed some time ago. It does not seem to have produced any results so far. With regard to personnel, the proposal of the Ministry to have an All India Cadre of Engineers is welcome. With regard to machinery and spares also, a Co-ordination Committee has been set up. It is proposed to standardise machinery so that we could take maximum work out of our machinery. We have projects where machinery will become surplus after the completion of these works. We have to plan ahead so that these machinery could be used to the best possible advantage in tne next 10 or 15 years during which we wish to concentrate on the development of our projects. With regard to corruption, the other day, the hon. Minister in his speech in the Co-ordination Committee said that he would rather leave the matter largely to the good sense of the senior officials working in the projects. It is true that a great responsibility lies on the heads of these projects. But, at the same time when we have reason to believe that its ramifications are beyond the control of the chief of the projects or are with his connivance, it is the duty of the Ministry to see that a probe is made into the causes and effects of the state of affairs in the big projects.

The result of not having adhered to a basic schedule of rates or a schedule of rates based on scientific data, is an enormous rise in the estimated cost of the projects. The estimates have had to be revised from time to time. That has not only upset the time table for the completion of these projects, but also has resulted in wastage in the use of the machinery and personnel. It has also meant a great strain on the provision made in the Five Year Plan for the implementation of these projects. I would even go to the extent of saying that the reckless prodigality with which some of the schemes like Hirakud and

Damodar Valley were carried on was only matched by the determination of the Ministry to overcome these difficulties and here I cannot resist the urge to pay a tribute to Shri Nanda for the way in which he brought under control what looked like an uncontrollable state of affairs. He has set up Committees for every one of these aspects of our irrigation and power schemes. But, the progress achieved, I am sorry to say, is not satisfactory. This morning, he read a report on the progress of the schemes. The progress has been, considering the initial difficulties that beset our efforts, satisfactory. But, it is not clear how the progress of the projects in terms of money is proportionate to the physical targets envisaged in the Plan. I would only urge that before we launch upon the Second Five Year Plan, all these organisations built for fixing the basic schedule of rates, for building up an All India Cadre of Engineers, for effecting standardisation in machinery and spares, should go into full commission and hope that corruption will be a thing of the past.

I cannot refrain from referring to a particular matter which was referred to already by an hon. Member, that is, with regard to the relative merits of concrete and masonary dams. The hon. Minister said the other day in the House that a Committee has been appointed to go into the whole question. It is inconceivable that it did not occur to the Ministry to go into this most vital question before launching on big projects. We have in this country as many as 21 masonary dams and 51 composite dams, that is dams of concrete and masonary. In the South, some of the projects like the Mettur and Lower Bhavani have been masonary dams. But, even here, the Ministry has not been able to decide which of the two types was better suited to the major projects in Northern India. Here are the figures given for a few projects regarding the cost of the two types of work. The hon. Minister said the other day that in Tungabhadra, the cost was Rs. 130 per 100 cubic feet—masonary dam—; at Lower Bhavani it was Rs. 110 and in Hirakud it was Rs. 115. For the concrete dams, it was Rs. 195 in one, 280 in another and Rs. 190 in a third. It is clear from the figures given in respect of a few cases, that the cost of concrete dams is much higher than that of masonary dams. We could have saved crores of rupees if the Ministry was in a position to decide which of the two types was better suited to our conditions. It is strange that even now the plea is put forward that only a Committee has been appointed to go into the question. I hope that, at least before we start the new schemes in the Second Five Year Plan, this question will be finally decided. But, although the wastage has been enormous and our bungling has been great, we have to take heart that our projects are getting under way and yielding results. That is because of the political system under which we work, and the Minister himself has been frank and expressed the difficulties on the floor of this House on more than one occasion. He himself said the other day that the economies which will result from the implementation of the recommendations of the Construction, Plant and Machinery Committee, are likely to run into crores of rupees.

Now, I come to deal with one or two problems concerning the State of Madras. The hon. Member from Coorg, Shri Somana was comparing the relative merits of the Barapoli and Kundah projects and arguing how it was economical to take up the former. I would only say that the Kundah Project has been fully investigated and the Madras Government has the personnel and other resources necessary for executing the work. Coorg is a small State, and it may be merged with Mysore. Coorg can consume only about 6,000 kilowatts and the rest has necessarily to go to Mysore or Madras. Owing to these circumstances, it is necessary that priority should be given to Madras. I have nothing to say against the Barapoli Project itself, because we want power. It is a case of phasing our

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

programme according to priority. So, I would strongly urge that the Kundah Project should be given priority so that Madras can go ahead with the work even in the last year of the first Five Year Plan.

Again, Madras has gone ahead with rural electrification. More than 50 per cent of the villages in the whole of the country has been electrified in Madras alone. I think the exact number is about 2,500 villages. With regard to the use of energy itself, 75 per cent of the power produced in the State is consumed by agricultural and industrial loads and the rest by commercial, domestic, public lighting and such other purposes. In these circumstances, it is the duty of the Centre to see that Madras does not suffer for want of electricity. It goes not only to industrialise the country but to encourage and give a fillip to agricultural operations in a place where irrigation is almost at the end of its tether.

I have only one more point to make before I sit down. I know you are moving to the Bell and I would not embarrass you, but it is with regard to the dispute between Mysore and Madras with regard to the Palar waters and also with regard to the Krishna-Pennar waters. The Krishna-Pennar Project was investigated by the composite Madras Government, but after the formation of Andhra State, it has been put in cold storage. The South is in need of water. The poet Bharati dreamed of the day when the Ganga and the Cauveri would be linked by canals. Is it too much to expect that a River Commission be appointed in the South under article 263 of the Constitution so that the mode of utilising all the waters of the South may be examined? I am glad that the Ministry has also undertaken legislation in this respect.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South): I am thankful to you for having given me this opportunity for speaking. None of the Members from Bihar had got an opportunity so far. Although in Bihar we have the very important project of Kosi and some of the Members who have had experience, who have worked there would have liked to give their experience here on the floor of the House, it seems that no one has spoken from Bihar so far.

Mr. Chairman: Now there should be no complaint.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: I am not an expert on that, but since public cooperation has been stressed so much by the Planning Commission, it is only fair that the people should know what the public contribution has been in Bihar, especially in the Kosi project. The first experiment was started at Kosi, and although it was a new experiment in this country, it has met with great success in public cooperation. People have come forward from suburbs and villages in the Kosi area. They have formed village cooperative societies and have undertaken the work of construction of embankments. This experiment has enthused the people of the locality. Apart from mobilising labour, it has a greater significance also. People in the area feel that they are doing their job for themselves and it is not purely for the sake of money paid. The spirit that they are working for themselves goes a long way in Kosi. I will not go into further details because my time is short, you may be knowing, but my friend Shri Basu complained that progress has not been made in the river valley projects and people have not benefited so far. So I would like to say a few words on this. This is far from correct because great progress has been made in the river valley projects.

With regard to the general progress of construction, the First Five Year Plan estimated that the country will have an additional 8·5 million acres of land and 1·1 kilowatt of additional power. The figures available in both the directions up to September, 1954

show that the progress has been satisfactory and up to schedule. Up to this period the total area brought under irrigation is 3·9 million acres and additional power generated is 6,29,000 kilowatts. To complete the Five Year Plan target, 4·6 million acres more will have to be brought under irrigation and 4,41,000 kilowatts of additional power will have to be generated. The major projects such as Hirakud and Damodar Valley are not yet complete and irrigation has not started from these projects, but the progress of construction of the projects is fairly under way and it would be possible to achieve that target.

On the financial side, the total provision is Rs. 624 crores. Out of this, up to 1954-55 expenditure representing 85·5 per cent has been incurred. That the progress has been satisfactory there can be no doubt.

I shall just say a few words about the question of foreign experts which has often been raised on the floor of the House. It is such an important and such a new modern technique in this country that unless we have foreign experts we cannot risk all this money to be wasted on people who do not know how to work out these projects. But I am glad to say that our Indians are being trained and very soon we shall have very good and experienced Indian personnel. People with experience of constructional work and designing machinery are necessary in the initial stages and definitely so, till we have sufficient number of suitable personnel to go into the job with confidence. Our object is to achieve the results with speed, efficiency and economy. A trained and experienced technical hand would save us lakhs of rupees in terms of money and would also help us in achieving the results efficiently and economically. Our chief object should be to see that the continuity of the work does not suffer. It is of course necessary that we train our people; and it is in progress even now.

I would like to say a word about rural electrification. The Ministry has stepped forward in the matter of rural electrification. It was essential to make cheap power available for agricultural operations, and cottage and small-scale industries. The Board of Co-ordination of Ministers have decided that the States should draw the surplus derived from electricity to create a fund for subsidising rural electrification schemes.

For the scarcity areas, a provision of Rs. 40 crores was made in the First Five Year Plan in 1953. Out of these, loans were sanctioned to the various State Governments for financing their schemes under the programme of permanent improvements to scarcity areas in 1953-54; and a sum of Rs. 10 crores or so has been sanctioned during 1955-56 for the purpose. These works will greatly help the scarcity areas.

In this connection, I would like to say a few words about my area, i.e. South Bhagalpur, which is really a scarcity area. So far I do not find that much progress has been made there. It may be due to some reason which I cannot account for. I was told that tube-wells are not workable in that area. But it is a scarcity area, and I think in all fairness we should have more irrigation facilities given to these scarcity areas, where there is scarcity almost every year for want of proper irrigation facilities. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and to see that these scarcity areas are really well-irrigated, and that we get sufficient power from these projects, so that we may develop cottage industries there.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं कि आपने इस इम्पार्टेंट मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करने का मौका दिया। सच तो यह है कि जब हम श्री नंदा को देखते हैं, जो कि एक तरह से सिंसियारिटी की और सादगी की पर्सेनाल्टी हैं, तो जी नहीं चाहता कि इनकी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में ऐसे अल्फाज कहूं जिनसे उनको तकलीफ पहुंचे।

श्री नन्दा : तकलीफ नहीं होगी, कुछ भी कहिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: जब हम देखते हैं कि वे यहां पर सारे देश की दिल लगा कर सेवा कर रहे हैं तो हमें सिर्फ खुशी ही नहीं होती बल्कि फख्र भी होता है कि फिलवाक्या एक साहब जो दूर पर ही सही कहीं पंजाब से ताल्लुक रखते होंगे कभी, वह आज सारे देश की बेबहा खिदमत कर रहे हैं, और दिल में यह आता है कि मैं मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा सख्त बातें न कहूं, वहां मुझ को यह भी दिखाई देता है कि जिस फ्रैंकनेस के साथ और जिस ओपेन्नेस से हम बात कहते हैं उसको नन्दा जी सुनते हैं और उसके पीछे पड़ते हैं तो हमको साहस भी होता है कि जो कुछ हमारे दिल में है, वह हम कह डालें ।

मैंने तो यह देखा है कि जब कभी हम नंदा जी की खिदमत में गये और वह आमतौर पर हम सबको बुला लेते हैं, सभी प्रोविन्सेज के लोगों को बुलाते हैं, ऐसा सिस्टम उन्होंने अपने यहां जारी किया हुआ है और जो इतना अच्छा है कि हर एक आदमी को इससे बड़ी तसल्ली होती है । इससे हमको सिर्फ पार्लियामेंट में ही नहीं बल्कि जो कुछ हमें कहना होता है उसके बाहर भी कहने का मौका मिल जाता है और मैं तो चाहूंगा कि दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहबान भी इनकी तकलीद करें और इस तरह से सब मेम्बरान और सारे सूबों को रिप्रेजेंटेशन का मौका दें । जहां मैं अपने आप को इस हालत में पाता हूं वहां मैंने एक दफा पहले भी हाउस में जिक्र किया था कि मैं उन बदकिस्मत आदमियों में से हूं और एक बदकिस्मत इलाके का नुमायन्दा हूं । कहा जाता है कि चिराग तले अंधेरा, यहां दिल्ली से १०, १२ मील दूर वह बदकिस्मत जिला गुड़गांव शुरू होता है, जिसका कि मैं यहां नुमायन्दा मौजूद हूं । यह शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम नहीं कि जिला गुड़गांव के वास्ते और साथ ही एक हिस्से यानी जिला हिसार के वास्ते जिसके कि नुमायन्दे लाला अचिंतराम बैठे हैं, उस भिवानी के वास्ते आज चालीस वर्षों से एक स्कीम जिसका कि नाम भाखड़ा डैम था, चली आती थी वह स्कीम ४० वर्ष तक हमारी आंखों के सामने घूमती रही लेकिन उसको मैटीरियलाइज करने का मौका बहुत सी वजूहात से पुरानी पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं दिया । पार्टीशन के बाद जब देखा गया कि सिवाय भाखरा डैम के दूसरा और कोई चारा नहीं है तो हमारी इस गवर्नमेंट ने भाखरा डैम की स्कीम को रिवाइव किया । इस भाखरा डैम की स्कीम के वास्ते हमने पंजाब में पता नहीं कितनी कुर्बानियां की हैं, कितना झगड़ा किया है, उसकी हिस्ट्री में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, न उसके लिए मेरे पास वक्त है, लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि सन् १९४७ के बाद जब यह स्कीम शुरू हुई तो हमको बतलाया गया कि यह पानी की स्कीम भाखरा की उस वक्त नांगल का ज्यादा झगड़ा न था यह कहा गया था कि चार पांच वर्ष में आप देखेंगे कि यह किस्सा खत्म हो जायगा, लेकिन हमने देखा कि वह स्कीम, बढ़ते बढ़ते, जैसे डी० वी० सी० में हुआ, वह स्कीम पानी की नहीं रही बल्कि बिजली की बन गयी और बिजली पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाने लगा क्योंकि बिजली से ज्यादा आमदनी होनी थी और उस वक्त हमको वाकई बहुत बुरा लगा क्योंकि स्कीम अपने पहले मकसद से काफी दूर चली गई थी, लेकिन हमको खुशी है कि इतने अर्से तक मुसीबत झेलने के बाद, यह भाखरा डैम हमको काफी मात्रा में बिजली सप्लाई करेगा । मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि जो ओरिजनल स्कीम बनी थी उसके अन्दर भिवानी का इलाका और गुड़गांव का इलाका ये सारे इलाके शामिल थे, लेकिन जैसे मैंने अर्ज किया था और मैं श्री नंदा की खिदमत में खास तौर पर फिर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह मेरी इस बात को सुनें और वह यह है कि कितनी मर्तबा इस भवन में मैं कह चुका हूं कि पंजाब की गवर्नमेंट गुड़गांव और हरियाना वालों से स्टेप मदर्ली सलूक करती है । पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की राय माने जाने के काबिल नहीं है। होता यह है कि जितना

रुपया होता है पंजाब गवर्नमेंट सारे उस पंजाब पर अलावा हमारे हरियाना और गुड़गांव के खर्च करती है और जब कभी इन इलाकों पर खर्च करने की जरूरत महसूस होती है तो उसके लिए आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहबान वहां के हमको खत लिखते हैं कि इसके लिए जाकर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मांग करें कि वह अलग से कुछ रुपया इन इलाकों के वास्ते सैंक्शन करें। चुनांचे इस स्कीम के मातहत हमारे नहर विभाग के मंत्री चौधरी लहरी सिंह, श्री बंसल, मैं, और चार, पांच आदमी, मरहूम किदवाई साहब की खिदमत में गये और उस वक्त उन्होंने हमसे वायदा किया था कि दो करोड़ रुपया वह हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन से दिला देंगे या खुद अपनी मिनिस्ट्री से दे देंगे और ५० लाख रुपये रिवाड़ी को दे देंगे, तीन, चार मर्तबा मैं इस हाउस में कह चुका हूं और वह चीज ऐसी नहीं है कि जिससे आप इंकार कर सकें। हमारे सामने उस वक्त सेक्रेटरी ने मरहूम किदवाई साहब की स्वाहिश को नोट कर लिया था, और उनकी इजाजत लेकर और उनको दिखा कर हमने उस चीज को अखबारों में भी शाया करवाया था, इतना सब कुछ हो जाने पर उनके मरने के बाद आज हमको बतलाया जाता है कि अभी शायद यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट का एग्रीमेंट नहीं हुआ है, मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि फिलवाक्या जब गवर्नमेंट का एक अफसर या कम से कम एक मिनिस्टर कोई बात कह दे और किसी चीज का वायदा कर दे, तो वह चीज सैक्रोसैंक्ट् होती है, उसके ऊपर किसी तरह से पीछे फिरना और वह मर गये तो उनका वायदा भी मर गया, यह चीज गवर्नमेंट को कंटेम्प्ट में लाती है और हमारा सबका वकार खत्म हो जाता है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि इसकी तसदीक की जाय कि उन्होंने क्या वायदा किया था और अगर ऐसा वायदा किया हो तो गवर्नमेंट को उस वायदे को एफा करना चाहिए। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा था उस वक्त दूसरे मिनिस्टर साहब भी मौजूद थे, चौधरी लहरी सिंह साहब मौजूद थे और उनके सामने यह वायदा किया गया था, अब वह बार बार हमको खत लिखते हैं कि हमारे नुमाइंदे सब के सामने यह बात हुई थी, वह वायदा पूरा होना चाहिए, और मुझ से कहते हैं कि मैं गवर्नमेंट से मिल कर उस वायदे को पूरा कराऊं, अब हम क्या करें, और हमारी क्या ताकत है कि हम उसको गवर्नमेंट से पूरा करवायें, मैं तो गवर्नमेंट से यही कहूंगा कि अगर जरा भी इंसाफ हो तो देखें कि गुड़गांव के इलाके में आज पचासों और सैंकड़ों वर्ष से एक नहर गुजरती है, नहर का पानी हमारी आंखों के सामने, हमारे गांवों के बीच में से जाता है, लेकिन एक कतरा पानी गुड़गांव को उससे नहीं मिलता, सारा का सारा पानी मथुरा और आगरा को चला जाता है और आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि यह कितने अंधेर की बात है कि हमारे इलाके के जमींदारों की जमीन में से होकर पानी गुजर जाय और उनको एक कतरा पानी लेने की इजाजत नहीं है। हम उस इलाके वाले उस जमाने से मुसीबत में फंसे हुए हैं जो सन् १९४७ में पंजाब के साथ म्यूटीनी में शामिल होने की वजह से सजा के तौर पर हमको पंजाब के साथ लगा दिया गया था। इस वजह से यह सजा हमारे साथ पता नहीं कितने अर्से तक चलेगी। गवर्नमेन्ट ने हमारी सुनवाई नहीं की, हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर भी नहीं देखा कि यह लोग कहां बसते हैं। इसी लिये तो मैं कहता हूं कि यहां चिराग तले अन्धेरा है।

मेरी अदब से गुजारिश यह है कि पूजनीय श्री किदवई साहब मरहूम ने झज्जर के इलाके से रेवाड़ी को पानी देने का वायदा किया था कि हम ५०,००० एकड़ को पानी देंगे, वह वायदा भी एफा नहीं हुआ। दूसरा वायदा बाकी गुड़गांव को पानी देने का भी एफा नहीं हुआ।

मैं एक छोटी सी बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। जब रोहतक और हिसार और आस पास के इलाकों में काफी पानी पहुंच रहा है तो यहां के लोग सरीह तौर पर सस्ता अनाज पैदा करेंगे क्योंकि आप ने पानी दिया है। लेकिन गुड़गांव में चूंकि आपने जरा भी पानी नहीं दिया है इसलिये वहां के लोग मंहगा अनाज पैदा

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

करेंगे । जो गुड़गांव के इलाके के लोग हैं वह भूखों मर जायें गे और रुहन हो कर भाग जायेंग क्योंकि वह लोग अपने पड़ोस के इलाके के लोगों का अनाज की कीमतों में मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे । आप अगर वहां पानी नहीं देना चाहते, वहां पर सिंचाई का इन्तजाम नहीं करना चाहते तो न कीजिये, लेकिन खुदा के वास्ते मुझे ऐसे पड़ोस के इलाके से दूर रखिये । आप गुड़गांव के इलाके को उठा कर सौराष्ट्र और रायलसीमा में फैंक दें ताकि वहां हम अपना गुजारा तो कर सकें, और हमेशा पानी के दर्शन न कर सकें । अगर ऐसा नहीं करते तो हमारा गुजारा नहीं हो सकता, हम इस काबिल नहीं हैं कि कम कीमत का अनाज पैदा कर सकें । जनाब वाला, इस मेरे इलाके को परमात्मा ने पसमांदा नहीं बनाया है, इस को इन्सान ने पसमांदा बना दिया है । वहां पर जमीन के नीचे पानी है, अगर आप की एलेक्ट्रिसिटी जाय तो फायदा हो सकता है । बल्लभगढ़ के इलाके में जहां कम्युनिटी प्रोजक्ट हैं वहां आप की मेहरबानी से और कुछ एलेक्ट्रिसिटी की वजह से पानी आने लगा है । लेकिन मैं आप को इस इलाके की बात बतलाता हूं जहां का पानी खारा है । आप ने पंजाब में न्यामतें भर दी हैं, वहां फसल होंगी, पानी मिलेगा, सब कुछ होगा, लेकिन हमें भिवानी में पानी पीने को भी नसीब नहीं होता । मैं जिला हिसार की बात कर रहा हूं जहां के भिवानी के इलाके में ३५० फुट नीचे पानी निकलता है । वहां बहुत थोड़ा मीठा पानी होता है और वहां के बहुत से जानवर ब्रैकिश वाटर पी कर मर जाते हैं । वह ऐसे हिस्से में रहते हैं जो कि मालूम नहीं होता कि पंजाब का हिस्सा है । सारा पंजाब आज लहलहा रहा है, परमात्मा करे कि वह हमेशा सरसब्ज रहे, लेकिन भिवानी का इलाका ऐसा है कि वहां पर हरियाली का नाम निशान तक नहीं है । भला हो चौधरी छोटू राम का जिन्होंने इस इलाके के वास्ते भाखरा की तजवीज पेश की और और तजवीजें बनाईं और उन के लिये लड़े, गो वह भी उन को कामयाबी की हद तक नहीं पहुंचा सके । जो तजवीजें वहां रक्खी गई थीं पहले, उन को मौजूदा गवर्नमेंट ने पीजन होल में डाल दिया और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने कह दिया कि हमारे पास कोई स्कीम नहीं है । हालांकि स्कीम मौजूद थी । बड़ी मुश्किलों से जो पहले की तजवीजात थीं जिन को दीमक खा गई थी या जिन को दोस्तों ने गतरबूंद कर दिया था गुड़गांव के मैम्बर श्री गजराजसिंह ने निकलवाया और आज भी स्कीम मौजूद है, लेकिन उन पर गौर नहीं किया गया । पिछले दिन चौधरी लहरी सिंह ने फरमाया कि स्कीम मानी जा चुकी है । और उस पर अमल हो रहा है और मैं खुद जा कर गुड़गांव जिले में इस को एनाउन्स कर दूं । मैं ने वहां जा कर पहले से पहले मौके पर लोगों से यह कहा कि तुम्हारा काम बन गया । इस तरह से चौधरी लहरी सिंह साहब ने और किदवई साहब ने कहा है, और वह मुतमईन हो गये । लेकिन आज मुझे वहां मुंह दिखाने की जगह नहीं है और वह इसी लिये कि मैं ने दो मिनिस्टरों के कहने पर ऐतबार किया । क्या मैं उन से कहूं जा कर कि इतना वायदा करने के बाद भी तुम्हारा काम बिगड़ गया ?

इसके अलावा मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस इलाके को देखने जायें जो कि भाखरा डैम में आता है तो आप पायंगे कि वहां के लोग आज नाचते और गाते हैं और खुशी से फूले नहीं समाते । जब पानी गांवों को मिलता है तो किसानों के अन्दर जान आ जाती है, इस तरह से हिसार वालों को आज बड़ी खुशी है । जो लोग कहते हैं सरकार की स्कीमों से फायदा नहीं हुआ वह इस इलाके में जावें तो उनकी आंख खुल जायंगी और उनको यकीन हो जावेगा कि सरकार की स्कीमों से इन इलाकों के लोग निहाल हो गए हैं । जहां जहां आप ने पानी पहुंचा दिया है वहां के लोग आप

के मश्कूर हैं, वहां आज मंडियां बन रही हैं और वहां नई रेल पहुंचाने की तजवीज हो रही है। जब मैं यह नक्शा भाखरा का खींचना चाहता हूं कि वह आने वाले वक्त में सरसब्ज हो जायेगा और लोग भी कहते हैं कि वह नक्शा जरूर पूरा हो जायेगा, सब ठीक हैं, लेकिन आप की इस खुशी के साथ एक जहर का घूंट भी इस गिलास में मौजूद हैं जो मुझ को पीना पड़ता हैं, जब मैं कहीं जाता हूं। लोग कहते हैं कि क्यों साहब, यह स्कीम आप की कांग्रेस गवर्नमेन्ट ने बनायी हैं न जिस के अंदर करोड़ों रुपये का गबन हो गया हैं ? करप्शन corruption की कोई इन्तहा नहीं रही। मैं इस बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि सरदार साहब काफी फरमा चुके हैं। पंजाब में जिस भाखरा को १९५४ में पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था वह १९६० में बनेगा। आपने भी पुराने वायदे के खिलाफ उस को और तीन महीने आज बढ़ा दिया मार्च १९६० की खबर देकर। कल तक हम ने सुना था कि दिसम्बर, १९५९ में तैयार हो जायेगा लेकिन अब वही मार्च, १९६० के लिये हो गया हैं। पहले यह चीज १९५४ से १९५६ को बढ़ी फिर १९५६ से १९५९ हो गई। मैं इस सब की वजूहात में नहीं जाना चाहता कि किस तरह से गवर्नमेन्टों ने देर कर दी हैं, पंजाब के भाखरा डैम के अन्दर अब भी इंजीनियरों में पार्टीबाजी चलती हैं, इसलिये असलियत नहीं मालूम हो सकती कि क्यों इस कदर देर हुई। पंजाब पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने बहुत सख्त इन्डाटमेंट इस के बारे में किया हैं। मुझे पता नहीं वह कहां तक सच हैं या झूठ हैं। मैं जो खबरें सुनता हूं वह आप को बताऊं तो आप को बड़ा दुःख होगा। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि करप्शन का वहां पर होना कहां तक सही हैं या झूठ हैं, लेकिन लोगों का कहना हैं, वह बड़े से बड़े अफसर, बड़े से बड़े अहलकारों को भी नहीं बख्शते हैं, यह सच हो या झूठ हो, लेकिन साहम में कह सकता हूं कि यह पंजाब गवर्नमेंट का कहना या किसी का कहना कि यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का फर्ज नहीं हैं कि वह इस करप्शन की एन्क्वायरी करायें, जायज नहीं हैं। यह एक स्टंट का मामला नहीं हैं, तीन तीन स्टंटों का मामला हैं। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि पंजाब के आदमियों को छोड़ कर, बाहर के आदमियों की एक कमेटी आफ एन्क्वायरी आप बनायें जो कि पता लगायें इस करप्शन का। कितने रुपयों की मशीनें मंगाई गईं, वहां पर कितना काम बना, कितनी नहरें बनीं, एग्जक्यूटिव इंजीनियर जो कि अरेस्ट हुए वह जमानत पर क्यों छोड़ दिये गये, मैं इन तमाम झगड़ों में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। जब पंडित नेहरू इस को खोलने के लिये जा रहे थे उस वक्त एक साइफन के टूटने की खबर आई थी और २४ घंटे तक पानी बहता रहा, किसी ने उस को रोका नहीं, उस के बाद एक झूठी जालसाजी की गई, सैंबार्टज बनाने की कोशिश की गई, लेकिन सैंबार्टज नहीं बना, लोगों ने कहा कि जहां सीमेन्ट डालना चाहिये था वहां पर रेत डाल दी गई, लोग कहते हैं कि सारी की सारी स्कीम जितनी थी, जिस किसी ने उस का ब्लू प्रिंट बनाया, उस की गलती थी, मुझे इस सब का कुछ पता नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना जानता हूं, जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया, कि हिसार के लोग जहां इतने खुश हैं और मश्कूर हैं, वहां एक जहर का घूंट भी पीते हैं कि कल आप हमारी खाल से बेटरमेन्ट लेवी वसूल करेंगे, सारे का सारा खर्चा आप हम से लेंगे, लेकिन इस को आप को हम से वसूल नहीं करना चाहिये। और अगर आप इस को हम से वसूल भी करते हैं तो आप के जिन अफसरों ने और जिन जिम्मेदार आदमियों ने बेईमानी की हैं उन को आप तश्त अज बाप कर दीजिये और उन को सजा दीजिये। हम भी समझ लेंगे कि चलो हम से अगर बेटरमेन्ट लेवी लिया जाता हैं तो ठीक हैं, लेकिन कम से कम जिम्मेदार लोगों को सजा तो मिल गई। वरना हम से आप यह रुपया वसूल न कीजिये। चूंकि आप का हुक्म हैं कि मैं ५ बजे से दो मिनिट पहले खतम कर दूं इसलिये पूरे दो मिनिट पहले मैं खतम करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Boovaraghasamy.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: I have called **Shri Boovaraghasamy.**

Shri B. K. Chaudhuri: I will be called next?

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I would like to bring to the notice of this House that the great achievement which has been made by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is the strengthening and reorganisation of the Ministry by adding more sections and engaging more staff with an expenditure of Rs. 10.58 lakhs. Still, the Ministry is demanding an additional grant of Rs. 4·5 lakhs because of its expanding nature. I think this additional expenditure is a mere waste of public money, because there is already one Central Water and Power Commission. It is a surplus staff. Even besides that, now the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has expanded the staff with such a large amount of expenditure. The reason is that the Ministry has discovered that 'unless weaknesses in the old administrative set-up were remedied and the set-up itself reorganised and strengthened, it would not be able to stand up to the strains imposed on it by the increasing tempo of work on the river valley projects.' This is really surprising. If we compare the progress of the work we have achieved so far in the major project works with the expansion of the staff and the expenditure on it, the progress is very very slow. For instance, as regards the Hirakud Dam project, the Konar Dam, the Maithon Dam, the Bhakra-Nangal Project and the Tungabhadra Project, the Minister has stated—and it is also stated in the report—that almost all the work is completed....

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member thinks that he can finish within five minutes, I might request hon. Members to have patience. But if he wants to take longer, then he will have his chance tomorrow.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I will finish tomorrow.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 6th April, 1955.